

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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## PRESIDENT MAY BLOCK ABOILITION OF CANAL TOLLS

Immediate Repeal of Charges to American Coastwise Vessels Opposed Because of Coming Conference on Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON,** District of Columbia.—The final vote on the Borah bill relieving American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls in passing through the Panama Canal, which is due in the United States Senate today, will in all probability compel President Harding to take a hand in the situation, as it is understood to be the wish of the Administration that no action be taken on the proposed repeal at this time.

President Harding's alleged disinclination to enact this particular measure at present is not based on personal opposition. He is, in fact, pledged to support the repeal under the Republican Party platform adopted in Chicago in 1920, and on which the President was elected. The President is said to disapprove of immediate action, however, on the ground that Congress should do nothing at the present time which might tend to complicate international relations on the eve of the Washington Conference.

Indications now are that the Borah bill will pass the Senate by a fairly large margin, probably 10 or 12 votes. While the President has not raised his hand to stop the passage of the legislation, the probability is that he will place his veto before the House leaders, where it is expected that the measure will be held up indefinitely if the President considers it necessary to take a hand on the ground that the passage of the measure would place on him a mandate which he does not desire to execute at this particular time.

### President Has Been Silent

While the President has refrained from stating his attitude, there is complete evidence that it is the policy of the Administration to avoid any action which might create irritation on the eve of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Great Britain is the foreign country mainly affected by the passage of the Borah bill. It was on the ground of treaty obligations—the Hay-Pauncefort Treaty with Great Britain—that prominent Republican leaders, including Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge, now Republican leader of the Senate, supported former President Wilson in the repeal of the discriminatory tolls in favor of American coastwise shipping.

President Harding's policy is apparently to mark time and to sound out through diplomatic negotiations a basis for an understanding with other powers before definite and mandatory action is taken by Congress. It is understood that Great Britain has already been approached on the matter of repealing tolls for coastwise American shipping and that it was proposed to make a similar discrimination in favor of Canadian coastwise vessels.

It is intimated, however, that Great Britain did not admit that this concession was sufficient basis for approving of the proposed action of Congress. A further indication that the President is averse to hurried action in matters of commerce with an international aspect is seen in the fact that he had not thought fit to take any action on the mandatory sections of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, which virtually called for the abrogation of certain sections of commercial treaties with 20 odd powers.

The main attack on the Borah bill was made Saturday by Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who argued that the United States in passing the proposed legislation would be acting in violation of its

treaty obligations and placing itself on a par with Germany as a treaty breaker.

Senator McCumber said in part: "The world has branded Germany as a disreputable nation because with the exigency of a war before her, in which military necessity was the controlling question, she declared that her treaty with Belgium was but a scrap of paper."

"Without any such exigency before us and without even an attempt being made to secure a modification of our solemn obligation we are asked to declare that the Hay-Pauncefort Treaty shall be treated as a mere scrap of paper. Our physical power to do this is just as unquestioned as the physical power of the German Empire to break its treaty obligations with Belgium."

### Effect on Rates

"Transportation rates will not go down by reason of the remission. These vessels having the monopoly will charge every cent the traffic will bear and they will do this, tolls or no tolls."

Senator McCumber called attention to the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, ratified by the Senate on September 25, 1914, and continued:

"I cannot doubt for a single moment that the British Government will claim that this law violates the treaty and will sue for arbitration. It has been suggested in previous debates on the subject if Great Britain claims this right we would have to breach another treaty with that country, if we refused to submit to arbitration, and that if we grant it, as we must do, the verdict would be against us before all other countries in the world, being interested to take the same position as Great Britain does, with reference to this same agreement."

"Our duty is a single one: keep our word. We have invited three other great nations of the earth to join us in a solemn compact to check the mad and exhausting race of the nations for naval supremacy. Let us not enter the council chamber with soiled hands."

## BRITISH PREMIER TO CONSULT LABOR

Though Leaders Are Unwilling to Act on Joint Committee With Employers They Consent to Submit Their Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON,** England (Sunday)—The Prime Minister's request, that the higher counsel of Labor and trade unionists should appoint a small body to consult with the British Government on unemployment, has not led to very satisfactory results. After an interchange of correspondence with the Prime Minister, the Labor representatives finally indicated their disapproval, if not absolute refusal, to act as members of any joint committee which included financiers and employers.

On the other hand, they consented to submit to him their own program, but disclaimed in advance any responsibility for anything which might be done in the matter. The Prime Minister, in reply, stated that he would be in a position to receive the Labor representatives sometime soon, and would communicate the date not later than Monday.

Considerable surprise is expressed that the Labor leaders, after appointing a body to assist the government, failed to show a whole-hearted desire to assist in meeting the vital problem of unemployment which is now before the country.

Meantime the unemployment returns show a decrease of 40,600 for the week ending October 7. The total number now on the register is 1,404,000. In addition to which are 370,000 wholly unemployed who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit, and have not maintained their registration for employment.

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## DRY SENTIMENT GROWING, IT IS SAID

Attorney-General Believes Public Opinion for Strict Enforcement Is More Pronounced and Violations Are at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON,** District of Columbia—Special activity in enforcing the prohibition law was manifested by the federal officers charged with that duty in New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia last week with the approval of President Harding. Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, also told the Senate Judiciary Committee that a survey made by the Department of Justice led him to believe that public opinion in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibition law was becoming more pronounced and that the indications were that the peak of violations under this law had been reached.

Roy A. Haynes, United States Prohibition Commissioner, says that reports reaching him are to the same effect, this being reflected in the increased number of convictions and in the cooperation of state and local authorities. Wherever there is not such cooperation, investigation is being made and the person at fault removed.

The following review of conditions in states presenting widely varying conditions is made by Mr. Haynes:

In South Dakota, 18 offenders in the federal court pleaded guilty after four were found guilty by juries, more pleas of guilty than at any other time of court. Severe penalties were given.

### Police Cooperation

From Connecticut comes official information of cooperation on the part of the entire state police, chiefs of police in major cities, as well as sheriffs of various counties, and high class juries."

Kentucky reports "verdicts above normal."

In Michigan, under a new jury system, convictions were obtained in every case where the evidence justified them. Detroit courts in the past year had 960 convictions with fines totaling \$153,655 and Detroit police seized 209 stills with assessments totaling \$30,980.

South Carolina courts are giving convicted offenders from three to six months in the chain gang.

In Mississippi, during the September term of the United States court, 23 indictments resulted in \$1000 fines.

Practically every state director reports a helpful attitude on the part of the press.

With the exception of a few instances where judges declared warrants faulty, the month of September showed satisfactory court results.

J. E. Russell, federal director for the State of Ohio, Robert A. Kohlss, federal director for North Carolina; Charles H. Brown, federal director for New Jersey, and Robert Elliott, federal director for Delaware, conferring with Roy A. Haynes, reported an increased number of convictions and a helpful attitude on the part of leading newspapers.

Mr. Russell reported cooperation on the part of leading Ohio hotels, which have requested agents to suppress traffic among hotel attachés, and also cooperation on the part of the separate law-enforcing organizations established by state law, the head of which has joined Mr. Russell in a speaking campaign of the State in the interest of law enforcement.

Mr. Kohlss told of cooperation on the part of county and municipal officials in North Carolina. Fully 85 per cent of the North Carolina newspapers are favorable in their attitude, he asserted.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Elliott told of the helpful attitude on the part of newspapers and a rallying in favor of strict enforcement on the part of citizens of New Jersey and Delaware.

Dist. Atty. C. C. Madison of Kansas City, Missouri, conferring with Mr. Daugherty, reported the first instance of a hotel under Sections 21 and 22 of the Volstead act, which occurred when he filed injunction proceedings against the Hendryx Hotel, Kansas City, the order being issued by Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh of the federal court, establishing a precedent in the United States.

Mr. Madison said similar action would be taken against any place where liquor is sold, including not only hotels but buildings where such violations occur.

The "padlock" injunction provision, said Madison, is the sharpest tooth in the law. The way to uproot liquor violations is to penalize owners of the property. In the Hendryx Hotel case I did just that without bringing criminal charges. The hotel has been ordered closed for a year. The action against the hotel was based on testimony of federal agents and police."

## ROYAL EXCHANGE AT MANCHESTER OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**MANCHESTER,** England (Sunday)—The new Royal Exchange at Manchester was opened by the King and Queen yesterday. The new building covers nearly 1½ acres of land, and the great hall has floor space of 8000 square yards. The membership of the exchange numbers between 11,000 and 12,000.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Summaries of efforts made throughout the United States to overcome unemployment show that in 31 cities organizations have been perfected by the mayors to aid in the campaign. In a report prepared by the executive secretary of the sub-committee of the Washington conference, it is shown that definite emergency measures are under way to cope with conditions.

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Public sentiment in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibition act is growing and the peak of law-breaking by the liquor element has been reached, according to Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General. Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, says that reports reaching him are to the same effect, this being reflected in the increased number of convictions and in the cooperation of state and local bodies.

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An appeal is to be made by Korea to the American delegation to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, that the cause of that country against Japan may be considered at the Conference. It is claimed that every nation which has agreed to be represented at the Conference has constantly maintained, and unless Japan recedes from its claims, which China does not recognize, there will obviously be no possibility of settling the dispute before the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems.

Japan has been pressing for a settlement before this time but in giving the impression that her latest offer was a final one, she may have closed the door to further negotiations. It is regarded as impossible, however, for Japan to explain that there was a misunderstanding in regard to this being her final act, in that in order to head off the matter from coming before the Conference, an approach to China's demands may yet be made.

The advisory committee on armament limitation has been named by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to "crystallize public opinion" on the importance of what is going on in Washington when the Conference on the Limitation of Armament opens.

p. 2

Agents of the Central Trust Company of Chicago took possession of the property of the Cooperative Society of America on Saturday, in an involuntary receivership. The affairs of the society are now being examined, the estimates of its resources and liabilities varying widely. The whereabouts of \$2,600,000 worth of Liberty bonds which are alleged to have been taken away in a steel chest by the chief trustee is under investigation.

p. 7

The fight to pass legislation for government control of the essential coal industry has reopened in Congress, where an unavailing effort was made last session to pass the Calder bill to the same end. But added effort is to be made this time to assure some kind of protection to consumers against profiteering by the mine operators or handlers. The present proposed regulations are the most drastic ever offered.

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Far Eastern problems are likely to take precedence at the Washington Conference. Without some definite policy in the Pacific it is felt that little progress can be made in limiting armaments. By the shaping of this policy one of the countries most affected will be China. Her proximity to Japan gives the Tokyo Government an argument for claiming favored treatment, but to this both the United Kingdom and the United States object, as it conflicts with the policy of the open door, of which they are the chief advocates.

Added to these complexities are the spheres of interest in China which is proposed to abolish and for which it is proposed to substitute an international consortium of bankers, who would arrange for the development of China's railways, canals and natural resources in agreement with China herself. The Chinese Government feels that much in Japan's new proposals is still incompatible with the recent declarations of the Chinese Government, with the hopes and expectations of the entire Chinese people, and with the principles laid down in treaties between China and the foreign powers. If these proposals are to be considered the final concession on the part of Japan, they surely fall short of proving the sincerity of Japan's desire to settle the question.

p. 1

With the object of allaying Soviet apprehensions, the International Conference for the Relief of Russia has passed a resolution declaring that it has no intention of urging on the Russian people any particular form of government.

Great Britain, France and Belgium demand certain guarantees before credits for relief work can be voted. Four million tons of food supplies are needed for the affected districts. Russia, Dr. Nansen says, could probably meet half the requirements, but the remainder would have to come from outside sources.

p. 2

Labor has refused to join the committees of financiers and employers which the British Prime Minister proposed should investigate unemployment. On the other hand, it has consented to submit its own program for relieving the situation but in doing so disclaims all responsibility for what may be done in the matter. The Premier hopes to meet the Labor representatives at an early date. Meanwhile the figures on the unemployment register continue to drop, the returns for the week ending October 7 showing a decrease of 40,600.

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From Berlin it is learned that practically the whole German press, with the exception of the organs of the Right, express approval of the Louche-Rathenau accord, by which the French devastated districts are to receive goods, the value of which will be subtracted from France's share of developing commerce, the opening of

the reparations.

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such places should nevertheless be left

to China's own judgment and selection in accordance with circumstances.

As to the regulations governing the opening of such places, China will undoubtedly bear in mind the object of affording facilities to international trade and formulates them according to established precedents of self-opened ports and seas; therefore, there is no necessity in this matter for any previous negotiations.

at Washington will be precisely to define French policy. It is held to be of great importance that the United States should understand.

Marshal Foch is preceding the actual French mission and is expected to arrive at New York on October 28. He will see President Harding, will attend the American Legion Congress, and will visit a number of towns, returning to Washington on November 11.

Admiral Dubon has been chosen as naval officer to accompany Mr. Briand. Other nominations mentioned by The Christian Science Monitor are confirmed though not definitely.

The most doubtful name is that of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, who desires to be present but whose absence in addition to that of the Premier is considered difficult to arrange. In his place René Viviani may attend and may even head the mission after Mr. Briand's departure a week or two after the opening of the proceedings, though in some quarters Jules Jusserand is still favored.

Then there is Albert Sarrat, Minister of the Colonies, who is regarded in certain circles as a possible successor of Mr. Briand as Premier some day. It is not very clear whether Philip Berthelot, as secretary of the French delegation, will be permitted to take an active part in the plenary sittings.

The reports that Mr. Lloyd George will be unable to attend, only increase the wish of Mr. Briand to attend. It seems possible, however, that while Mr. Briand will be present at the opening, Mr. Lloyd George will endeavor to be present before the close, both premiers attending but at different times.

Much is being written to demonstrate to the French people the vital character of the Conference as a means of averting a Pacific conflict. What might not have happened, it is asked, had England, Germany and France called a similar conference in 1912 to settle continental disputes. But if the negotiations fail, grave events, according to French views, will quickly follow.

France regards the Conference as concerned in reality almost exclusively with the Far East question. This question obviously does not affect France so closely as it affects England, America and Japan, who will have a tremendous personal decision to make, but it is everywhere being pointed out that any fresh upheaval, diverting attention from European needs, must react against France and Europe in general. France feels she can play the part of mediator, and it is in that spirit she is preparing for the Conference.

### Scope of Conference

#### Limitation of Armaments Said to Be Only Frontispiece

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Senator Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who has just returned from Washington, expressed the opinion when interviewed by a representative of the "Giornale d'Italia" that the limitation of armaments was only the "frontispiece" of the Washington Conference. Other problems, he said, would be tackled, including even that of the revision of the peace treaties.

The names of the Italian delegates to the Washington Conference have not yet been announced. A campaign is being conducted against the possibility of Victor Orlando, the former Premier, being appointed chief delegate. For this reason the chief delegate will probably be Baron Sonnino or Thomas Tittoni. Count Storni and Roland Ricci, the Ambassador, will be among the members of the delegation.

Italy's line of conduct at the Conference will be based on the fact that she is largely disarmed already, and was so even, before President Harding's proposal for the Conference. On the Far Eastern question, Italy occupies only the position of a spectator. In the Conference, however, in consideration of her transoceanic commercial cooperation she will take no small part.

While Italy is averse to borrowing capital at the high rate of interest obtaining in America today, she desires to obtain coal and raw materials to work herself on the American account, thus making a sort of American commercial bridgehead in Europe, especially in the Balkans and Asia Minor. Recent speeches of Richard Washburn Child, the American Ambassador to Italy, at Naples and Palermo, seem to foreshadow such a scheme.

### Interest in Britain

#### Pacific Question Said to Be Far More Vital Than Domestic Ones

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Interest in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific Far East Problems is growing in London, as is evidenced by the amount of newspaper space devoted to it. Editorial comment, which hitherto has been sporadic and largely colorless, took precedence in several of this morning's newspapers over other subjects before the British people. Some journals, assuming that Mr. Lloyd George's decision not to attend the Conference was final, warmly approved of the suggestion that A. J. Balfour be leader of the British delegation.

The Daily Telegraph told the British electors that the problems of the Pacific touched their interests far more closely than matters they might consider wholly domestic.

"It is a strange irony of fate," the newspaper declared, "that as soon as the problem of the Atlantic was solved, as far as Great Britain and Germany were concerned, an equally momentous problem emerged from the Pacific. It may threaten a world catastrophe if not dealt with at Washington in a spirit very different from that in which the former was handled."

"If no satisfactory understanding is reached there seems little chance of escaping new rivalry in armaments between Japan and the United States for the mastery of the Pacific. It will be seen that the whole future of China is at stake, and China's future is of vital interest to the nations which depend upon her markets as an outlet for their manufactures."

It was maintained by The Morning Post that the task of the Conference was not to conclude an agreement to limit or banish arms or navies.

"Such arrangements," the newspaper continued, "have been made before and have always ended in failure. The true purpose is to remove the causes which make armaments necessary. The meeting at Washington should be called 'the Conference to remove enmity.'

The newspaper discussed who and what were the agents of enmity and argued that the first was "the Prussian spirit—the malefic influence which remains unchanged, and a danger to the world's peace." It asserted that the second was Bolshevism, adding: "With Bolshevism, as with its parent, Prussianism, there can be no truce."

Japan Seeks Outlet

"Then comes Japan," the newspaper went on, "which is not an enemy, but rather a victim of economic evils. It is natural and inevitable that Japan, seeking land and food for her expanding population, should contemplate the vacant spaces in Australia, the coast of the United States, the Philippines and Manchuria."

"Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, should appeal to the United States and aid in removing the causes of the distrust with which Japan is regarded. We confidently assume Japan entertains no aggressive ambitions, but her government must provide for her people. It is for the United States and Great Britain, as the two main powers of the Pacific, to consider how best to meet the requirements of the situation in which Japan has been placed through no fault of her own. Will not America also aid with her help and counsel in the settlement of Europe?"

While depreciating the view that failure of the Conference would necessarily mean war, The Daily Chronicle contended that such failure would increase the difficulty of maintaining peace. It argued that Japan must be treated as a friend and equal, and that although she could not be bullied, she might be persuaded. The newspaper expressed regret that denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been suggested so prominently.

#### New Agreement Wanted

"That alliance," it continued, "will not be carried on in its present form. Its place may have to be taken by an agreement signed by the powers primarily concerned, including China, but it would be a mistake to begin by denouncing a treaty which gives a good summary of the policy of America and Great Britain in China, and which, with all its imperfections, has done much good."

The Daily Chronicle contended that the basis of disarmament must be a political understanding of which the two principal heads were the integrity and independence of China and equality of commercial opportunity.

"The ideal," it concluded, "would be that there should be no exceptions to these principles, but it may well be that we may have to concede something to past history and to the propinquity of Japan."

The Daily Herald appeared to be thoroughly skeptical of the whole Conference. It published a dispatch from its diplomatic correspondent, who declared that it was "useless to blink at the fact that, so far as disarmament is concerned, the Conference will fail." The correspondent added that "failure will have an ugly sequel, for it will be seized upon by the 'preparedness' party in the United States as a reason for a big naval program, and then there will be an armament race like that of from 1900 to 1914, which may result the same way."

"I believe," the writer continued, "that the Far East conference probably will raise more trouble than it settles, and it will likely devise an agreement by the robber powers for a division of the spoils of China. There are a hundred tendencies working toward an Anglo-American war, and I believe present statesmen can do nothing effective to check them."

#### New Basis of Compensation

He quotes an unnamed "American observer" as predicting in 1919 that "unless Labor secures power there will be war between America and England within five years." He concludes by remarking that "the failure of the Washington Conference will be a step toward the fulfillment of his prediction."

The Nation sees ominous results should the Conference fail, saying that in such a case British relations with America, which are "good, but scarcely intimate," will be made worse, and "naval competition" that follows may resemble our recent race with Germany in the passions thus engendered and the disasters heralded." The paper demands cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which, it says, serves to cover Japan's "reckless career of expansion."

"If we are going to compensate America in the Far East," it added, "it must be upon a wholly new basis."

#### Korea Wants a Voice

Appeal to American Conference Delegation Asks Hearing of Her Cause

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Koreans will today present an appeal to the American delegation to

the Conference on the Limitation of Armament asking for an opportunity to fully present the cause of the Korean people to your delegation, to the end that you will either present it to the Conference or that you will create an opportunity for us to do so."

The document is signed by Syngman Rhee, chairman; Philip Jaisohn, vice-chairman; Fred A. Dolph, counselor; Henry Chung, secretary, and Charles S. Thomas, former Senator from Colorado, as special counsel; the personnel having been nominated and confirmed by the Korean National Assembly, according to the Korean Commission in Washington.

The appeal calls attention to the fact that the basis of the coming Conference must be that treaties are to be lived up to by the nations making them, and that in the light of that fundamental, the Korean question is very simple.

It is stated that every nation invited to participate in the coming Conference, without exception, made a treaty with Korea, in which each agreed to use its "good offices" to prevent opposition in Korea, and that each nation, notwithstanding the fact that Japan is holding possession of Korea against her will, in direct violation of a treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea, made in 1904 at the solicitation of the double aim of protecting the consumer against gross profiteering at the hands of operators, dealers and distributors and to assure a regular and sufficient supply of the commodity at all times.

Notice of the launching of the drive came on Saturday last when William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, introduced two bills, one defining and fixing penalties for profiteering, and the other invoking the power of the federal government to regulate the coal industry in the interest of the consumer, through the Federal Trade Commission, as the government agency.

The drive against the coal monopoly is a sequel to the effort made last session when the Calder bill was defeated because of the disapproval of the managers of legislation of a measure that went counter to the G. O. P. slogan of "More business in government and less government in business."

The various coal associations made the fight of their lives to defeat the Calder bill, but the action taken by Senator Kenyon is a service of notice that the fight is just beginning."

The Kenyon control bill, which vests the regulatory powers in the Federal Trade Commission, thus incidentally intimating the disposition of the liberal leaders to show their confidence in a governmental body which is anathema to certain "big interests" legislative and industrial, goes considerably further than the measures defeated last session. The second Kenyon bill to control profiteering seeks to define profiteering in such a way that it will circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court which declared void certain sections of the Lever Act because profiteering as defined in the act was too vague and general in terms to permit of specific indictments and prosecutions under its terms.

#### Farm Bloc Influence

The fact that the bills are now sponsored by Senator Kenyon is taken to indicate that the farm bloc, which has exercised a dominating influence over legislation in the last session, is lined up behind the measures. The bills were sent to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, of which Robert M. La Follette (R.) Senator from Wisconsin, is chairman. Senator La Follette is one of the bitterest enemies of the "monopolies" and the fact that he heads the committee which will consider the bills insures an exhaustive consideration and a favorable recommendation for legislation.

As indicating the attitude of the farm bloc to the bills which could charge coal with "public interest" and bring it under governmental supervision, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, recently said:

"Coal prices increased a little every month. Up in the cold northwest the price has almost reached the point where homes of small means must do without."

"In the middle and southwest, where in winter there frequently are the greatest ranges of temperature, the situation is scarcely more favorable."

"In most coal fields, the price of soft coal at the mine in July of this year was cheaper than last year, but due to high rail rates and other extensive handling, the price of this coal, delivered, exceeds what the good lives of western states formerly paid in midwinter for hard coal shipped clear from Pennsylvania."

"Last year at this time 354,496,000 tons of soft coal had been mined. For the eight months up to September 3 of this year, only 264,657,000 tons have been dug; the country, therefore, is 39,840,000 tons short of 'poor man's coal.' He waited all spring and summer hoping that freight rates or coal prices would come down. They didn't. They advanced steadily. He didn't or couldn't buy. Accordingly the mines and the railroads have lost 90,000,000 tons of business, for that coal shortage will never be made up."

#### The Kenyon Bill

The Kenyon coal control bill, which declares the ownership, production and distribution of coal to be charged with public interest and use directs the Federal Trade Commission to compile reports respecting the ownership, production, distribution, investments, sales, margins, profits, etc., in the coal industries, the information necessary in the compilation of such reports to be obtained from corporations and persons interested in the industry. The commission is also to have the authority to investigate the organization, business,

conduct, practices and management of such persons or corporations, including any corporation acting as a holding company for a guarantor of the stock of any coal corporation or any partnership acting in a capacity analogous to that of such a holding company."

## FORCES MASSED FOR COAL REGULATION

### New Campaign in Congress to Bring Industry Under Government Control to Protect Consumer on Cost and Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Liberal leaders in Congress are mobilizing their forces for the launching of the most vigorous campaign hitherto undertaken to bring the great coal industry of America under some form of governmental regulation with the double aim of protecting the consumer of one of the basic essentials against gross profiteering at the hands of operators, dealers and distributors and to assure a regular and sufficient supply of the commodity at all times.

The commission is further authorized to investigate the ownership of coal lands and "shall from time to time investigate and report as to all financial interrelations, including contracts between owners, operators or dealers," in order to determine the full profits of the business, whether or not combination exists which may tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly and to report to Congress the result of such investigations.

The President is accorded wide authority to control the production, movement and distribution of coal in emergency and in the event of the latter body is being steadily pushed forward in the hope that Moscow will abandon its position of antagonism and allow the European governments to start a system of relief suitable to Russian needs.

The section of the bill defining profiteering and the penalties therefore says:

**Maximum Profits Allowed**

"Statements of coal yielding a margin in excess of the following rates shall be prima facie evidence of profiteering: On any sale by any operator selling not more than 1000 tons in any month, 50 cents per ton; on any sale by any operator selling more than 1000 tons and not more than 5000 tons in any month, 50 cents per ton up to 1000 tons, and 35 cents per ton on all over 1000 tons; on any sale by an operator selling in excess of 5000 tons per month, 35 cents per ton up to 5000 and 30 cents per ton on all over 5000 tons; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by any operator selling less than 12,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by any operator selling more than 12,000 tons and less than 60,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton; where the aggregate sales exceed 60,000 tons, 40 cents per ton, 40 cents per ton up to 12,000 tons, and 30 cents per ton on all over 12,000 tons; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by any operator selling less than 12,000 tons per annum, 25 cents per ton; on any sale other than the original sale of coal mined by operators in which the amount of the sale exceeds 30 tons, 20 cents per ton; on the aggregate sales for any fiscal year by dealers other than the first sale of coal mined by operators, where such sales do not exceed 12,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton; where the aggregate sales exceed 12,000 tons per annum but do not exceed 60,000 tons per annum, 40 cents per ton up to 12,000 tons, and 25 cents per ton on all above 12,000 tons; where the aggregate sales for any fiscal year exceed 60,000 tons, 12½ cents per ton; on any royalty contract, where the amount minded does not exceed 1000 tons per month, 25 cents per ton; where the amount exceeds 1000 tons per month, 10 cents per ton."

Conduct, practices and management of such persons or corporations, including any corporation acting as a holding company for a guarantor of the stock of any coal corporation or any partnership acting in a capacity analogous to that of such a holding company."

The commission is further authorized to investigate the ownership of coal lands and "shall from time to time investigate and report as to all financial interrelations, including contracts between owners, operators or dealers," in order to determine the full profits of the business, whether or not combination exists which may tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly and to report to Congress the result of such investigations.

The President is accorded wide authority to control the production, movement and distribution of coal in emergency and in the event of the latter body is being steadily pushed forward in the hope that Moscow will abandon its position of antagonism and allow the European governments to start a system of relief suitable to Russian needs.

The section of the bill defining profiteering and the penalties therefore says:

#### Humanitarian Side Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—

The representatives of 20 nations met again yesterday at the Palais des Académies to consider famine relief in Russia. It was the general view of the delegates that no new credits ought to be furnished without fresh guarantees being forthcoming. The German delegate, however, insisted that the conference should confine its discussion to the humanitarian side of the problem.

Democrat wished to carry out relief work in Petrograd simply because a large number of children were assembled there from the famine districts. Furthermore, the fact that Mr. Hoover's committee had made Petrograd the principal point from which to operate showed the Danish standpoint was not unreasonable.

#### PLANS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF CONTINUED

#### Despite Hostile Attitude of Soviet Government European Powers Hope to Start System for Meeting the Country's Needs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—

Despite the extraordinary attitude adopted by the Soviet Government toward the International Conference for the Relief of Russia, the work of the latter body is being steadily pushed forward in the hope that Moscow will abandon its position of antagonism and allow the European governments to start a system of relief suitable to Russian needs.

While all the delegates are agreed

that political considerations must be entirely set aside, at the same time it is considered that certain demands re-

garding material and moral guaran-

tees must be forthcoming before in-

ternational credits can be given. Private enterprise, which has done and is still doing splendid work, is not in

a position to act adequately with the

needs of the country. Nothing short

# GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the howl poised snow  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin ore  
bed stuns;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
sway illimitable plains!

Rudyard Kipling.

## London as a Bird Sanctuary

Several birds have long ago discovered London to be a sanctuary well provided with food. The most conspicuous example is the wood pigeon, naturally one of the shyest and most unapproachable of birds. In London, however, the wood pigeon has completely changed its character, or, rather, it has adapted its habits to a place where no one carries a gun and where many carry bread. Other wild birds have followed the example of the wood pigeon. The rails began to come in the winter of 1884 and have come in increasing numbers ever since. There is little doubt that in a few more years they will feed as readily out of the Londoner's hand as the pigeons. Already they are learning to snap at a morsel held in the hand as they sail by.

Wild duck are amongst the most wary of birds and shun the alarms attendant on human neighborhood. They are usually found on quiet streams and ponds and easily take alarm on the approach of a stranger. But a pair have for months taken up residence under the shadow of Charing Cross railway bridge, roosting on the barges and motor boats and picking up a living along the mud banks, quite undisturbed by the clanging of the trains, the roar of the trains overhead and the scurry of the passing tugs. There are possibly birds ejected from St. James' Park, like so many other wild fowl, by the government hints. Before the war the lake in the park was a true sanctuary in the middle of London; and many species of wild fowl came there of their own free will and reared a brood there. Today in Kensington Gardens, which has so far escaped with nothing worse than a military camp, kingfishers and herons may be seen along the banks of the Serpentine.

The parks, however, are in a class by themselves, and their bird life owes a good deal to artificial introduction. This is not the case with the invasion of London suburbs by tawny owls during recent years. On a spring evening now they may be heard in almost any fairly open suburb where gardens and trees give them harborage. They apparently bring up broods in these unusual surroundings.

The carrion crow is another bird who finds the conditions of London life congenial, and he has prospered so much lately that the crow is now far commoner than the rook near London. Being seen in large flocks, in the country crows are usually only seen in pairs, and rooks in flocks.

There is a distinct drawback to the increase of carrion crows near London. They are among the worst enemies of the small birds, who are struggling against tremendous difficulties to maintain a place for themselves on the outskirts of the town. London will never be a real bird sanctuary until something is done for these small birds, especially those which nest in bushes, such as linnets, chaffinches, greenfinches, yellow-hammers, hedge sparrows, blackbirds, thrushes, whitethroats, blackcaps and red bunting.

Willow warblers are to be found near London by the thousand, and as it is almost impossible to find the nest unless the parent birds disclose it, a fair proportion of broods are brought off. Several have been watched until the nestlings were ready to fly. Chiffchaffs, too, though not so common, should have a good chance of success. Their nest is slightly off the ground and is a little easier to find. Meadow pipits must nest in large numbers among the grass in waste places, and are very clever at concealing their nests. Larks, also, stand in little need of protection from boys. Another interesting ground-bird is the yellow wagtail, which nests in a few localities near London. Nightingales appeared this year at Teddington, and probably brought up a brood there.

The nest is placed on the ground in a tuft of nettles or thick undergrowth. There is another class of birds who are eminently adapted for life in London. These are the tree-climbing birds, such as the green and the greater spotted and lesser spotted woodpeckers. In favored places, such as Richmond Park and the large gardens of the neighborhood, all three species are common. They would probably readily avail themselves of nesting boxes if people with large gardens, or the London park authorities, would place them in suitable trees. There is no reason why that very interesting bird, the wryneck, or of choice.

## POSTAGE STAMPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the northwest corner of the older building of the National Museum at Washington is a government collection of postage stamps about which the general public knows nothing. Up to 1903 the collection included only about 2500 specimens, but in that year the gift of a New York collector increased it by 20,000.

In 1912 the museum obtained by the large exhibition of the Post Office Department, which comprised the stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards of all the nations of the world, to the number of nearly 200,000. The original collection consisted chiefly of a large cabinet with sliding frames, in which the main series of stamps had been installed, including some printed for the United States by private firms and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the foreign stamps received through the International Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland. The remainder of the collection included sheets of stamps, envelopes and postal cards mounted on swinging screens for various American expositions; many separate sheets of stamps and individual specimens; and several albums of stamps and of die-proofs of United States stamps.

The installation of the collection, instead of according with the usual stereotyped alphabetical arrangement throughout, agrees virtually with that of the coins and medals. It begins with the United States, and the foreign nations follow in alphabetical order with the stamps of their colonies grouped together geographically. Ultimately, an alphabetical and numbered list of all the countries and



Forty-ruble Soviet stamp

colonies represented will make it possible to find any set of stamps without loss of time.

The total capacity of the 296 frames in the present cabinet is about 75,000 stamps. The collection is by no means complete; it is in fact only the nucleus of a greater and more perfect representation of the stamps of the world that will gradually be rounded out. It lacks especially the rare specimens of collectors and common varieties of certain periods, particularly of foreign issues.

In general the mounting is of single stamps of each issue, but when



Twenty-ruble Soviet stamp

necessary to serve a particular purpose they are mounted in pairs, strips, blocks or sheets. A selected series of the stamped envelopes of the United States follows the stamps of this country. In addition to the exhibition series there will eventually be a reserve series for the use of students of philately.

## SEEDTIME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The alluring pages of flower catalogues, the enticing descriptions of the wonders of color grown from every seed, make the thought of spring blossoming a secret joy as soon as snow is off the meadows. A garden blossoms in thought in all its promised glory and its colors all dream true, a precious picture to look upon and live with through all the tickleness of actual sowing. The catalogues, however, tell nothing of the delight of gathering seeds from one's own flowers. There are no pages reserved for the wonders of seed-ripening time. If only every one could know the pleasure of seed from most loved and most fruitful plants and could know the wonder such seeds can grow, what joy they add in making a garden! This is the month of seedtime. This is the season when one may have long hours in the garden, when every day should add to the store of little envelopes, set apart and carefully labeled with each separate variety for next year's planting.

What fascination to watch for the ripening, to see the ingenious fashioning of pods and to catch each at exactly the right moment before it scatters its seeds! The cosmos feathers the corner by the clothes yard, holding up its pink saucers in dainty gracefulness. Not flaunting, not gaudy, rather a simple, candid flower, spreading its petals openly, frankly smiling into the sun. So in its seedtime it does not secret its bounty in tight little pods, but opens the waxy calyx points wider and wider until the tiny blade-like seeds flare from the center, stiff, rigid little pompons, shriveled and brown, a touch and they fly away.

Sweet William hides its seeds in deep, goblet-shaped pockets; little yellow lilies, flat and lively, out they skip when the brown, dried shell is crushed. For the small sum of 15 cents a package could be delivered at the door. Yet how could one miss the hour sitting in the sun with scent of late honeysuckle all about, discovering the shaggy heads where pink and red and salmon-yellow flowers had grown summer-long, sifting out the chaff, and, at the same time, dreaming of rainbows of color from these little black seeds.

Columbines have flown. Too late for their harvesting. There is only the dry rattle of empty seed fingers as the wind passes over them. The balsams still are gay with bloom, yet hanging in clusters on the lower stalks are their fuzzy, green fattening pods. A yellow tinge and a plumper shape betray their hour of ripening. How enticing, then, to test with cautious thumb and finger, squeezing gently the fuzzy sides. Pop! The pod snaps under the touch with a curling wriggle that scatters the round brown seeds merrily in every direction. The wild touch-me-not, the jewelweed has this same response.

What is the story about fern seed in one's shoe? How about cosmos seed under one's pillow? Perhaps it would bring a dream of the Princess who slept on a nasturtium seed. At any rate, to harvest one's own seed is having fun with a garden the year round. Moreover, it is making next year's planting a thing not of chance but

## GENEVA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Geography explains many things. Among others it explains why Geneva has been chosen as the seat of the League of Nations. It lies at the entrance to the Rhône Valley, and the valley of the Rhône is the road to Italy. So Napoleon, a French general, found it and so French engineers have made it. You may sit in the Rhône Valley and watch the trains going through marked "Milan," and follow them in thought, if you may not in person, with some envy of those who dash out of the Simplon Tunnel through the foothills on to the Lombardy Plain.

Northward from Geneva, the road into Germany lies along the foot of the Juras. The Rhine runs down toward Geneva, as does the Seine. You may come by the Seine Valley and go back by the valley of the Rhine if your point of departure is the United Kingdom.

All roads, they say, lead to Rome. Many roads, at least, lead to Geneva, and that old city has been the rendezvous of the European world for centuries. On their northward road the Romans crossed it; you will find the story in Cesar. On his way to the land which was to hold sway over lands that Cesar never knew, he passed Geneva. The Romans never passed place to leave it a menace to their rear, and Geneva, the town of the pre-Roman tribe whose name is still preserved in that of many a Café "Des Allobroges," became Roman province. Later it fell into the tripodal division of Charlemagne's great kingdom, out of which division was born the modern France and the modern Germany, the left and right portions which, for a thousand years and more, have fought each other for the possession and control of the middle section in which Geneva found its home.

The superintendent remained cool. "I don't know that we are to blame for that," he stated. "What do you expect us to do? Buy a new dress?" "No, sir," replied the irate gentleman. "I don't intend to let you off that easily," he declared gruffly as he brandished in his right hand a piece of silk.

"What I propose to do is to have you match this silk."

Roman Empire, many a city came to its own as a result of the struggles between those who followed the Emperor and those who followed the Pope. The help of the citizens was needed, and for their help a price was paid; that price was the granting of privileges and charters, and of these the citizens of Geneva obtained their full share.

Tyrants may rule over plains; all the great tyrannies have been established in the plains. It is in the mountains that tyrants fall, and if the Swiss today are a people not under the government of any other but a free confederation, they have themselves to thank for it, but also the mountains that delimit their land. "Unity is strength," and these cities soon found it advantageous, if not necessary, to secure their privileges by concerted action in their defense. Geneva joined with Fribourg, and both with Berne. This was the Confederation, the "Eidgenossen"—in French the "Huguenots," which became "Huguenots," and that word opens a new story in the history of Geneva. Calvin and Rousseau

There are some cities with which some names are inseparably linked, but perhaps no more distinctive examples exist than those of John Knox in Edinburgh and Jean Calvin in Geneva. We do not think of Latimer and London, we do not link Luther with any particular place in the inseparable, indissoluble way in which Calvin is linked with Geneva and Knox with Edinburgh. Perhaps the most interesting thing in Edinburgh is John Knox's house, and the most interesting thing in that, the little room in which he was found to himself and lost to others. Calvin's house does not remain to wake the imagination, but one house possessing some such interest does still remain in Geneva—No. 40 Grand Rue is the house where Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born. What a city into which and out of which two such men should come! Jean Calvin, the French refugee; Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the watch-maker's son; the first of whom was to leave words engraved on the walls of the city he ruled, to tell that God dwells over all, and that Christ must triumph; the other to write words engraved on the memory of all thinkers. "That God made man free but he is everywhere in chains." Is it a coincidence that has brought the League of Nations to a city which, in the sixteenth century, for more than 20 years had regard to the laws of God and not the desires of man, and in which was born the man whose writings have been described as the seed of the French Revolution?

But these are not the only names which attract to Geneva. It has, indeed, been the magnet for men who love letters since traveling became popular and safe. A hundred years after Calvin, an Englishman came over the Juras to spend some weeks in Geneva. The P. L. M. was not then in evidence, there was no train de luxe, no wagon-lit. It was horses and chaises, coaches and diligence. In the pages of his diary may be read some account of the Geneva of the seventeenth century. "Evelyn was a sober fellow with an eye to practical things—ways of commerce, methods of defense—these are noted, and set beneath his shadow.

It was beneath it that Bishops Latimer and Ridley passed into the Divinity School on September 30, 1555, to answer the charge of heresy. Then in the days of Edward VI the Divinity School became a cattle mart. It was nearing the end of its second century when the House of Commons, driven to Oxford by the visitation of the year 1625, came and went beneath its shadow.

Here in the Civil War came cavaliers for corn and muskets—the Divinity School serving as corn store and armory—tying their horses and crowding the space soon after to be mapped out for the Sheldonian. Sir Christopher Wren himself was a frequent climber to the parapet in the years at the turn of the seventeenth into the eighteenth century, when he strengthened the buttresses and the pinnacles on the opposite, or southern side. Half a century later judge, jury and a prisoner passed beneath for a trial—the Divinity School serving temporarily as an Assize Court.

The roof of the school, for many years now secure in the use for which it was built, clatters again with the feet of the masons who are replacing this piece of old Oxford's ramparts with new pinnacles.

## Gibbon's Summer House

Other Englishmen followed in his train. Gibbon came through on his way to Lausanne where his great history was to be written and where, to quote the words of another great English writer, "we were shown the decayed summer house where he finished his history, and the old acacias on the terrace where he saw Mont Blanc after finishing his last sentence." In Gibbon's own words:

"It was on the day, or rather night, of the twenty-seventh of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a bower, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a view of the lake and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene; the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom and perhaps the establishment of my fame."

It was in this old city, born in pre-Roman times, with its relics of lake-dwellers, its old cathedral attributed to one of the earliest emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, a fitting relic of the time when the church ruled, its Hotel de Ville telling of those later days in which the waning power of the church contrasted with the growing power of the citizens. Its divided river, its quays and gardens, and above all, its great recollections of great men, that the League has found its home.

The opening night, September 5, 1881, was a great occasion for the Queen City of the Plains. The house was packed, 100 chairs being placed in the aisles and everywhere the ushers could find any available space. Emma Abbott and company sang "Maritana." The diva received an ovation, and the architect, W. J. Edbrooke, was honored. Mr. Tabor was called upon the stage and given a magnificent gold souvenir, costing \$500. He responded in a brief speech, saying in substance that Denver needed a high-class theater, and so he built one. Eugene Field, who was then managing editor of the Denver Tribune, made the confident prediction in verse:

"I don't know that we are to blame for that," he stated. "What do you expect us to do? Buy a new dress?"

"No, sir," replied the irate gentleman. "I don't intend to let you off that easily," he declared gruffly as he brandished in his right hand a piece of silk.

The superintendent remained cool.

"I don't know that we are to blame for that," he stated. "What do you expect us to do? Buy a new dress?"

"No, sir," replied the irate gentleman. "I don't intend to let you off that easily," he declared gruffly as he brandished in his right hand a piece of silk.

"What I propose to do is to have you match this silk."

The Opera House—a union grand—Long will the stately structure stand. A monument to Tabor!

The Abbott company sang two weeks, presenting "Martha," "Trova-

to," "Lucia," and other operas.

Later attractions were the Rice Extravaganza Company, Fannie Louise,

match this silk."

## OXFORD PINNACLE IS DETHRONED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After looking over Oxford for four centuries and a half, a veteran crooked pinnacle has been established in the top of one of the oldest and most interesting of Oxford's historic buildings, the Divinity School, and reassembled at the foot of a buttress in the yard between it and the Sheldonian. There it has been a center of interest for townsman and tourist, for the lines of its molding are broken and scarred, and the outlines of the crockets are softened and rounded by

Buckingham, with her iron-gray charger, in "Mazepa"; the great pianist, Rafael Joseffy; Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, Modjeska and other stars. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra gave a musical festival, seven great concerts, which called forth from Field an "Apostrophe to Theodore Thomas," which begins with these lines:

O Theodore! of all musicians  
Thou art the best, with a long primer &  
With thou dost mount thy box and swing  
thy stick.  
With gold upon the further end of it.  
And of thy hired men some two or three  
Begin an easy sort of playing on  
The various instruments upon which they  
Perform, a very funny feeling goes a  
Crawling up and down my spinal column.

## FREE LIBRARIES IN BERLIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The free libraries in Berlin as in other parts of Germany have suffered severely as a matter of course under the war. The State Library, formerly Royal Library, was before the war the third largest in Europe, coming next to London and Paris. Whether it can still be accounted so is not known, no data being yet obtainable from the libraries abroad.

The State Library is an imposing building in Unter den Linden. It was begun in 1903 and finished in 1914 at a cost of 25,000,000 marks. The old Royal Library, behind the palace of William I, was founded by the great elector in 1661. It is now used as lecture halls for the university.

At the present time the State Library possesses 1,750,000 volumes and 30,000 autographs and manuscripts with an interesting music section. Among the illuminated manuscripts are the remarkable "Quedlinburger Taifafragmente" of the fifth century Letters of Luther and Melanchthon, and the first German Bible (1465-66) are also to be seen.

The annual sum expended on printed works amounts to 1,200,000 marks; before the war it was 150,000, so that the increase in the cost of supply has kept pace with the general rise in prices. This refers to German works only; to purchase foreign books is an almost impossible task at the present rate of exchange, and this is a great disappointment to both directors and readers. The management however, does its best in this matter and is assisted as far as possible by the emergency committee of German science, who have succeeded in procuring books from Denmark and Sweden at a moderate rate, and it is confidently hoped that consignments from England and other countries will soon follow. The number of foreign periodicals and magazines has been unhappily very considerably reduced.

The Roamer put on an old felt hat and a faded blue mackinaw, grasped a stout walking-stick, and called to Manx, the airedale. With many yelps and much jumping up and down, together with countless circular motions of his tail, the dog indicated his willingness to go forth.

Out into the storm they went together. At first their path lay through open fields. Color values of which the sunlight of the previous day had given no hint were displayed vividly. Here was a field in which a second crop of hay, ripe for the mowers, glowed purplish red. There a patch of winter wheat was a brilliant yellowish green. Countless tints, varying from pale green

## PALESTINE REPORT IS WELL RECEIVED

Government Paper Written by Sir H. Samuel Shows Progress Made and Policy Followed During His Holding of Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—It is seldom that a government paper offers such attractive reading as the very ably-written report on Palestine of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Not only the 14,000,000 of Jewish people scattered throughout the world, but every Christian to whom the Holy Land holds a constant fascination will find its pages of absorbing interest.

Following the occupation of Palestine by General Allenby, a military administration was established. Under its efforts the life of the country at a very low ebb in consequence of the exhaustion of war, began to revive. Both now and before the war the country was and is undeveloped and under populated. The entire population of Palestine, it is estimated, is less than 100,000 people—less, in fact, than that of the Province of Galilee during the time of Christ. The method of agriculture is, on the table, very primitive. Under better conditions the religious and historical associations of Palestine should attract a far greater number of travelers than at present flow to its numerous shrines.

### Variety in Soil

Small in size, Palestine offers the varieties of soil and climate of a continent: hills, barren to the last degree of desolation, alternating with stretches of deep fertile soil. The water problem is one only of storage and distribution. There are as yet no harbors, seaborne commerce being loaded and unloaded in the open roadsteads of Jaffa and Haifa. The country, however, has the possibilities of a much greater development in the future.

The Jordan and the Yarmuk offer an abundance of water power, and the government is bringing into use ancient reservoirs known as the Pools of Solomon, situated eight miles outside the city, to supply Jerusalem with pure water. The jetty at Haifa has been considerably extended, and a telephone system has been installed. Contrary to the custom in more advanced countries, the display of outdoor advertisements has been prohibited throughout Palestine except at certain town stations allotted for the purpose of the municipalities.

Four-fifths of the population are Muhammadan, and 77,000 Christians. The Jews number 76,000, most of whom have entered the country since the persecutions in Russia 40 years ago. Attracted by the success of the Jewish agricultural settlements, and of the Jaffa orange trade, many expected a steady process of immigration. Some 10,000 immigrants, mostly Jews, did in fact arrive between September, 1920, and May of this year.

### Zionism of Movement

The British Government, impressed with the idealism of this movement, sought to encourage it. Sir Herbert Samuel recalls the declaration made by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government in November, 1917: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." This pronouncement was received with enthusiasm by the Jewish people throughout the world.

Meanwhile a certain section of the native population became suspicious of the British policy. Wild stories were circulated and often believed. An organization was formed, with branches in many parts of the country, to combat the Zionist policy. The movement culminated in a serious outbreak in the streets of Jerusalem in April, 1920, when a number of Jews were killed and Jewish shops looted. On July 1, 1920, a civil administration was established.

### Policy of Government

The policy of the government through the new administration contemplated the satisfaction of all the legitimate aims of the Jewish race throughout the world in relation to Palestine, combined with the full protection of the rights of the existing population. The report points out that if the growth of Jewish influence were accompanied with the neglect to promote Arab advancement, the moral influence of Zionism would be gravely impaired.

The long delay in the formal settlement of the international status of Palestine tended to further disturb the minds of the people, and internal difficulties within the Zionist organization in the United States prevented the rapid development of the Zionist movement. Notwithstanding those setbacks, several land purchases have been made, and much preparation made for future development.

Under the draft mandate, Hebrew has been recognized, with English and Arabic, as one of the official languages of the country. In October, 1920, an Advisory Council was formed, consisting of four Muhammadans, three Christians, three Jews and 16 members of the Administration.

The Ottoman law, to which the people are accustomed, is continued with certain amending rules.

### Complete Liberty

The most complete liberty of religion prevails in Palestine. The Jewish community of Palestine possessed no recognized ecclesiastical organization.

tion. That community on the invitation of the government has now established an elective Rabbinical Council, under presidency of two joint chief rabbis, but embodying a lay element. The Treaty of Sèvres provides for the appointment of a Commission of Holy Places on which representatives of the principal faiths will find a place. The pro-Sermon Society, a voluntary organization, has undertaken the care of the town walls and ancient buildings in Jerusalem, and the government provides a grant for this service, adding pound to pound to the funds collected.

Amongst its most important duties the administration regards its trusteeship, on behalf of archaeologists and Biblical students of the world, of the antiquities of Palestine. Under the presidency of Professor Carstang there has been constituted an advisory board with representatives from the chief archaeological bodies established at Jerusalem. "The existence and authority of this board," comments the report, "are a recognition of the international interest of archaeological work in Palestine."

A small group of Communists was formed amongst the immigrants and pre-war residents, but aroused almost universal hostility. Fifteen members of this group have been deported, and eight bound over to be of good behavior. Finally, it is stated, that the defense of Palestine is intrusted to a garrison of 5000 combatant troops at an annual cost to the British Exchequer of £2,500,000. Under what exceptional circumstances each combatant costs £500 per annum does not clearly appear. In addition a police force of 1300 men is maintained, and a new gendarmerie of 500 men is being formed.

### REPORTS DISTURBING TO DAIL EIREANN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The atmosphere is positively charged with optimism in spite of the increasing activities of scare-and-war mongers who, happily, find their audiences growing rapidly smaller and smaller as time marches on. The numerous press speculations concerning the peace move have become so disconcerting to the members of the Dail Eireann Cabinet that they have found it necessary for the second time to warn the Irish people through their publicity department against accepting any information concerning the Dail except that published officially by them. The letter of warning says that English papers, which are widely quoted in Ireland, profess to be in possession of knowledge concerning the Dail and its decisions before it had a chance of arriving at a decision. Such information, the letter says, "is merely guesswork," and "its most striking feature is its remoteness from the facts."

That Irish is to be the official language of the Dail was recently announced by Pearse Beasley, M. P., in a speech he made at the Waterford Annual Fete. He referred cheerfully to the good time coming and the peace that was near, and said that under the new régime they would make Irishmen out of the sons of Spaniards and Englishmen, and even out of "the Orangemen of Carson's"—a statement received with laughter. In the next generation, he said, Irish would be the spoken and written language of the whole country.

Mr. Hutchinson, general secretary of the Irish National Foresters, speaking on similar lines at a meeting in Dublin, said he hoped the darkest hour had passed and that the aspirations of the people were about to be realized.

Publicans in the Youghal district of Cork have been ordered by the Irish Republican Army brigade in that neighborhood to close their bars at 10 o'clock every evening from Monday to Friday; at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and not to open them at all on Sunday except to bona fide travelers. Drunken persons are to be forbidden the premises at all times, and breaches of the order "will be severely dealt with."

It will, no doubt, come as a surprise to many people, not Irish, that there was opened recently in Cork, the stronghold of Sinn Fein, a new club for soldiers and sailors. Captain Roberts presided at the opening ceremony and many well-known military men and civilians were present. Sir Robert Colthurst, when he declared the club open, said that the public of Cork had responded most generously to the appeal for funds. Mr. Hennion, general secretary of the Irish Soldiers and Sailors Federation, said he was glad at the wave of peace over the land, and bore witness to the splendid way in which 250,000 Irishmen had volunteered to fight for freedom in the big war. He thought that was the greatest credit that any of the Allies' countries could claim. The former service men, he said, now claimed the redemption of the pledges made to them during the war, and in this they had the citizens of Cork at their back.

**ABOLITION OF VISING FEE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By the abolition of the fee charged for visiting passports within the Empire a source of annoyance to travelers has been removed. The British and dominion governments have now agreed to endorse all British passports held by British-born subjects and these papers will permit the holders to travel anywhere within the British Empire without the necessity of obtaining fresh visas. Passports issued before the new arrangement may be presented to a British consul or passport officer for Empire endorsement without charge.

## GERMANY'S NEW TAXATION SCHEME

Present Drafts of Finance Ministry Met With Storm of Protest From Capital and Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The tacit understanding prevailing in most official and unofficial quarters in Germany gives to the Wirth Government, if able to weather a more than probable Upper Silesian storm, a length-of-life of the new taxation plans of the Finance Ministry when put before the Reichstag at the beginning of the autumn session. Already laid before the Reichsrat and the Economic Council, and known in their main essentials to the majority of citizens through the columns of the press, the present drafts have met with a storm of protest from both sides. Capital and Labor.

The direct taxes are the bugbear of the one, the indirect of the other. To put the matter in a nutshell, Labor desires the burden of reparations and reconstruction to be laid upon the shoulders responsible for the present devastation of fundamental industries as the aftermath of a lost war, while Capital sees in the crippling of its last resources the inevitable bankruptcy of a state whose finances are already shaken to their foundations.

### Not Half the Havoc

Regarded in detail, the first items on the program affecting the small consumer to a certain degree will nevertheless not produce half the havoc in the average household as does one week's adverse exchange rate and its effect on imported goods. They run as follows:

1. A bill to amend the Sugar Tax Act, which increases the tax from 14 marks to 100 marks per 100 kilograms.

2. A bill to tax sweettufts.

3. A bill modifying and simplifying the spirits monopoly, increasing the present yield of 800 marks per hectoliter to (at least) 4000 marks.

4. A bill increasing various direct taxes: (a) a fourfold increase of present dues on illuminating media, (b) the match and mineral waters tax each to be doubled, (c) a fourfold increase of the beer tax, (d) abolition of the modifications of the tobacco tax, and an increasing of the present ones on the highest-class tobaccos.

5. A bill increasing the various customs duties on dried fruits, bananas, dates, spices, tea, coffee, coco, and chocolate, together with several articles of consumption not yet specified but to be regarded as luxuries rather than essentials.

Bill No. 6, amending the Coal Tax Act, is more serious in its effects. It increases the present coal tax to 30 per cent of the value, though the Finance Minister may at the same time at his discretion make a temporary reduction of 25 per cent in individual cases. With the railway as chief consumer of coal in the country this tax lays an infamously heavy burden on the already impoverished State.

Bills No. 7 and 8, racing wagers and motor lorries. The tax on all motor-driven vehicles is to be increased apart from new municipal taxes coming into force everywhere for vehicles plying for hire.

Bill No. 9 affects the existing Stamp Duties Act in regard to insurance policies.

### Tax on Sales

Bills No. 10, 11, and 12 amend the Tax on sales (Umsatzsteuer), the Corporation Tax Act, and make new provision for taxing capital transactions. The tax on sales is to be doubled and exemption privileges or import and export restricted, with due regard paid in special cases to the exigencies of export trade. The tax in the case of companies working for a profit will amount to 30 per cent of the entire taxable income, and the stamp act, which hitherto was responsible for revenue gained from capital transactions, will be removed and special bills imposed. In particular a 7 per cent tax will be levied on joint stock companies, taxes on dividend-bearing securities, especially shares and, when economic conditions render it expedient, dealing in foreign bills will be taxed also.

The last three bills drafted contain the rocks upon which the Conservative People's Party, refuge of the retired business man and pensioned official, seem as determined to let the government founder as the finance magnates of the old and new rich in the Nationalist and Democratic parties respectively. Bill No. 13 relates to the dreaded property tax; the emergency levy on capital is to be adapted to the continuous depreciation of the mark and the present altered economic conditions. No. 14 taxes the increase of fortunes which do not exceed 100,000 marks; an increase not exceeding 25,000 marks will be exempt. The tax will amount to 1 per cent for the first 100,000 marks and reach a maximum of 10 per cent for increase over 6,000,000 marks.

The surrender of post-war increase of capital, in spite of the attendant objections of increased evasion of taxation, capital migration of reckless extravagance, is the subject of the last bill drafted, the fifteenth on the list. Fortunes up to 200,000 marks will be exempt from the surrender, also an

increase that does not exceed 100,000 marks. The tax will vary between 5 and 50 per cent.

Notwithstanding the steady depreciation of the mark, enormous profits have been created even when the fact is taken into consideration that not the gold mark but the paper-mark is in question. To seize the pointer at last is the chief aim of the proposed reforms. With what success, the coming months will show.

## BRITISH MINERS ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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## CRUSADE AGAINST THE DRINK TRAFFIC

International Anti-Liquor Congress in Switzerland Reports a Big Drop in World Consumption Since Start of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LAUSANNE, Switzerland.—Last year the permanent international committee for anti-drink congresses fixed, at its Washington meeting, the next world session for the end of August, to be held at Lausanne. Its organization was rightly intrusted to Dr. Hercod, director of the International Bureau for the Study of Intemperance, which has its seat here.

The holding of the world congress gave rise to a new organization at Lausanne. Representatives from no less than 20 countries created a world alliance of national societies of student abstainers. It aims to study the effects of alcohol on students at higher schools, as well as at the creation of new national societies and at developing existing ones.

The holding of the world congress plays a great part just now in Switzerland. An association advocating the introduction of local option in Switzerland was called into life some months ago, and it is already meeting with energetic opposition on the part of a strong counter-society backed by the liquor trade. The federal government is preparing bills for the social and fiscal improvement of the present drink legislation.

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## SPAIN'S REJECTION OF LEAGUE REQUEST

Government's Refusal to Arbitrate Polish-German Dispute Was at First Approved, but Later Condemned, by Public

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Now that Spain has definitely and finally decided not to undertake the task of reporter or chief arbitrator on behalf of the League of Nations in the Upper Silesia dispute on the grounds, officially but quite clearly expressed; that she feared to give offense to either France or England, and perhaps incidentally to Germany, as by her decision one way or the other she would almost necessarily, in her view, have done, she is overtaken by regrets, or at least a part of Spanish opinion is. It is considered that a chance has been lost of lifting Spain much higher than she is now in diplomatic importance, and newspapers that at first agreed with the Spanish refusal are now blaming the government for having done the wrong thing, as it is said Spanish governments always do in these matters. But the bulk of opinion is still on the side of the government.

The Foreign Minister, Gonzalez Honoria, has made a statement in which he says that by the nomination of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris as reporter on behalf of the Council of the League of Nations in the question of Upper Silesia, an honor had been done to Spain, while at the same time a grave responsibility had been submitted to her. However flattering the selection of the Spanish representative might be to them, it was considered that Spain was too intimately attached to France and England to permit of her adopting a position against either in such a delicate matter by the preparation of a report the importance of which it would be useless to deny. After conferring at great length with Quiffones de Leon, who had come to Madrid to place himself in contact with the new government, it had been decided that the representative of Spain must decline the honor that had been offered. In reaching this decision they had been influenced only by sentiments of friendship toward France and England, since they were persuaded that in this way their Ambassador would be able to discharge with greater freedom the part of counselor which he would occupy in the discussions about to take place.

### Refusal Anticipated

The Spanish refusal was anticipated, evidently by aspiration, by a leading article in the "Epoca," in which the case for refusal was frankly set forth. This paper said that from the beginning the fine perception of the people in political affairs enabled it to appreciate how honorable was the mission that had been intrusted to their representative by the Council of the League. The case was the most difficult pending in Europe, one which cast a shadow over the general situation, one in which the most diverse considerations were exercised and the most widely contrasted interests were opposed to each other, so that it was clear that the offer of Spain signified a confidence that was worthy of all gratitudo.

"Yes," the article continued, "but Spanish public opinion, which followed these problems with attention and conscientiousness, knows perfectly well that along with the honor of the mission there is also the delicacy of it. It is true that when the matter is submitted to the League, not for arbitration in the sense of giving a verdict but for a recommendation as an authority implicitly recognized, it will be necessary for the Spanish representative to give his vote, but that function cannot be compared with the responsibility of being reporter, which presumes an initiative."

### Conflicting Interests

If the Upper Silesian question were merely one between Germany and Poland the situation would be less arduous, but it is a secret to nobody, much less now than before a speech recently made by Mr. Lloyd George, and the answer made to it through the French press by Mr. Briand, that the question is regarded in very different ways by France and Great Britain. The prolonged discussion that has taken place on the matter in the press, in the parliaments, in the Supreme Council, and among the councils of experts without any agreement having been arrived at is a sufficiently eloquent sign of the complexity of the problem and how its phases are regarded one way on the Quai d'Orsay and another at the Foreign Office. It is then a matter of concern to us that there should be these divergencies between two countries closely and intimately attached to our own and whose cordial and sincere approximation is most sincerely desired.

Besides, the honorable designation was received by Spain at a time when all the members of her government, and especially the Foreign Minister, found themselves absorbed by affairs

Spanish Government should weigh and in Morocco. For all such reasons the measure the consequences of accepting the responsibility, that has been offered to Quiffones de Leon. Precedents existing as they do for declining such missions, and possessing such reasons for excusing ourselves from this one in the matter of Upper Silesia, it would be a very prudent step and even one of loyal friendship toward Great Britain and France to decline with many thanks the honorable responsibility that the Council of the League of Nations has thought fit to confer on the representative of Spain. That is not only our opinion, but it is very widely held, and therefore we submit it to the government.

When the decision was made known the paper just quoted naturally expressed its warm approval. So did most of the others. The "Accion," the organ of Mr. Maura, the Premier, considered that the close and friendly relations that Spain held with France on the one hand and with England on the other, and perhaps even more the question of Morocco, did not permit of Mr. de Leon accepting the mission that had been offered to him by the Council of the League.

"The Correspondencia Militar" considered that the decision of Mr. Quiffones de Leon was wise and loyal toward the Allies. It added that the task submitted to the Ambassador could not have been more delicate and difficult, and there was proof of that in the fact that the League could not find anyone else to whom to intrust it. The "Diaro Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones, also states the difficulties of the situation and expresses the certainty that, however just the decisions of Mr. Quiffones de Leon might have been, they could not have satisfied equally both the interested parties. It was to be presumed that the decision had been reached after a deep examination of the circumstances, and that it was final.

But the approval indirectly expressed in these comments on the part of the Romanones organ has since been reversed, and this paper leads the way in a statement of the view that Spain has missed a great opportunity. However, this view is only expressed after the final decision, and when presumably it is not possible for Spain to occupy the position which she was invited.

## PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF TAX ON NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

POTCHEFSTROOM, Transvaal.—At the Transvaal Diocesan Native Congress, held recently under the presidency of the Bishop of Pretoria, at which 150 native ministers, lay delegates from all parts of the Transvaal, European mission and other clergy were present, the question relating to the imposition of the Transvaal provincial poll tax was discussed.

One of the speakers, the Rev. A. M. Rakale from the Rand, complained against the amounts natives were called upon to pay in taxes in proportion to their income, arguing that out of the pittance which was left to the average native to feed and clothe his family the Provincial Council now took a further 10s. The following resolutions were adopted without dissent:

1. That this missionary and native conference of the diocese of Pretoria desires to express its deep sense of the injustice of the taxation of natives at the present time, and earnestly impresses upon the government the need of legislation to prevent the Provincial Council from taxing the natives;

2. That whereas the tax in the Transvaal is already £1 more than in any other Province in the Union, we request the government to ease the position of the natives of the Transvaal by reducing the hut tax by at least 10s.

**SYRIA TO CONTINUE CENSORSHIP**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—In reply to Commandant Kenworthy, Sir Henry Wood says that the censorship is considered necessary still in Palestine for the present, at a time when the country is agitated by acute political problems, and a large part of the population uneducated and consequently easily carried away by propaganda conducive to the commission of deeds prejudicial to public security.

"If the Upper Silesian question were merely one between Germany and Poland the situation would be less arduous, but it is a secret to nobody, much less now than before a speech recently made by Mr. Lloyd George, and the answer made to it through the French press by Mr. Briand, that the question is regarded in very different ways by France and Great Britain. The prolonged discussion that has taken place on the matter in the press, in the parliaments, in the Supreme Council, and among the councils of experts without any agreement having been arrived at is a sufficiently eloquent sign of the complexity of the problem and how its phases are regarded one way on the Quai d'Orsay and another at the Foreign Office. It is then a matter of concern to us that there should be these divergencies between two countries closely and intimately attached to our own and whose cordial and sincere approximation is most sincerely desired.

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## NEWEST CLAIMANT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Northern Rhodesia Joins Ranks of Those Seeking Self-Determination Though Future Appears to Be With South Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The petition of the white settlers of Northern Rhodesia to be allowed a share in the government of their territory has been endorsed by the imperial committee sitting on this and other questions affecting Rhodesia.

Therefore the only direct representation which the settlers had on the administration of Northern Rhodesia was by means of the Advisory Council, which was instituted in 1917. This body consists of five elected members but has no legislative or executive authority. In the petition referred to it was pointed out that the three or four thousand white people who formed the European population of the territory, which comprises 291,000 square miles, were nearly all well educated and were members of the professional classes or were actively engaged in agriculture or mining, and that the whole of this white community was well qualified to take part in the government of the country. Apart from the Advisory Council, with its very limited powers, this population is allowed no share whatever in any kind of government in the territory.

### Income Tax Proposed

It is proposed to impose upon the people of Northern Rhodesia an income tax, but the Advisory Council was of opinion that the levy be deferred until an agreement be concluded between the council and the British South Africa Company on certain lines which had been put forward.

The agreement mooted was to the effect that the expenditure and collection of moneys from the public of Northern Rhodesia shall be subject to the approval of, and be controlled by, the Advisory Council, and that no alteration shall be made in the law of the territory until such alteration shall have first received the approval of the council.

The petition ended up by praying that an inquiry might be held as to whether the public moneys of this territory were being properly expended; that the Advisory Council might be empowered to veto taxation and expenditure and alterations in the law, and that a further inquiry be directed to who owned the land and minerals, and also that representatives nominated by the resident commissioner be appointed to control the collection and expenditure of all revenue contributed by the natives and to safeguard the interest of the natives.

Before proceeding to consider the attitude of the imperial committee on the questions raised in the petition, it will be instructive to make a very brief survey of the country which has now joined the ranks of those seeking self-determination.

### Following the Railway

The territory, as stated, is nearly 200,000 square miles in extent, and has a white population of between 3000 and 4000, while the native number upwards of 1,000,000. From south to north through this country runs the railway line connecting Bulawayo and Cape Town with Elizabethville and the Belgian Congo. There is a small white settlement of 250 people round Fort Jameson, but except for these the white population is gathered along the strip of railway. East and west are still without such communication and, owing to geographical factors, communications between Fort Jameson and Livingstone take three or four weeks except by telegraph.

On the east of the railway line, with the exception of Fort Jameson, the

whole country is populated by natives, and to the west of the strip is Barotseland, which is, and will always remain, a native territory.

Although both Southern and Northern Rhodesia are under the British South Africa Company, these countries have never been administered as a whole, although very recently Sir Drummond Chaplin, the administrator of Southern Rhodesia, was appointed to a similar position in regard to Northern Rhodesia. Up to 1911 even northwestern Rhodesia and northeastern Rhodesia were administered under different Orders-in-Council, but in that year the country was brought under one administration by the Northern Rhodesia Order-in-Council.

Subject to the powers reserved to the High Commissioner, who is also the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, the Administration is entirely in the hands of the British South Africa Company.

### Deficits Shown

The financial returns of the territory consistently have shown deficits, and the revenue for the current year is estimated at £224,270 and the debit balance at £147,728, while the three past years show the following deficits: 1918-19 £65,767; 1919-20 £130,472; 1920-21 estimated at £157,000. The company has met these deficits and the total on March 31, 1919, was over £1,260,000.

In June 1920, the Advisory Council passed a resolution urging that the whole question of ownership of the land and mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia be submitted without delay to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council. The company, on the other hand, while fully agreeing that an authoritative decision is necessary, do not consider that a reference to the Privy Council is required, and they urge that, in order to avoid long and expensive legal proceedings, their claims should be settled by agreement with the Crown.

On this point the committee supported the views of the Advisory Council and recorded their opinion that, owing to the obscurity and complexity of the question, a settlement was required which would finally bind all parties, and that such a settlement can, in the nature of the case, only be obtained through a legal decision which would not be open to challenge. In this connection it should be observed that the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Southern Rhodesian case did not cover Northern Rhodesia and it is quite uncertain whether, or how far, the basis laid down in that judgment can apply to the case of Northern Rhodesia.

### Native Ownership

In regard to the claims of the company and of the Crown respectively to the unallotted lands, it is possible that, strictly speaking, these belong to a third party whose rights in this connection have not generally been considered—the lands laid down in that judgment can apply to the share of the natives.

### Composition of Council

As to the composition of the general council, the dominating policy has been to spread the representation over as wide an area as possible so as to embrace every phase of industrial activity, and a delicate and difficult problem has been handled with great care and judgment. Every trade union affiliated to the congress has been placed in one out of the 18 trade groups, and has the right to nominate its representative for a position in that group. Mining and quarrying have been allocated three representatives; railways, three; transport (other than railways), two; shipbuilding, one; engineering, foundry and vehicle building, three; iron and steel and minor metal trades, two; building, woodworking, and furnishing, two; printing and paper, one; cotton, two; textiles (other than cotton), one; leather, boot and shoe, one; glass, pot-

## A GENERAL COUNCIL FOR BRITISH LABOR

New Group May Comprise a Majority of Moderates Who Will Have Opinions and Not Be Afraid to Express Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—By the time these notes appear in print the parliamentary Labor Union Congress, will be on a fair way to the reconstruction of its constitution and machinery on lines that were foreshadowed in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor close on three years ago.

The fifty-third annual congress meets at Cardiff, and will be chiefly remembered by historians as being the gathering when material expression was given to the aspirations of the advanced school, who clearly realize that the congress has in former years failed lamentably to rise to the needs of the industrial conflicts which appear to be inevitable in modern industry. The parliamentary committee in the old sense entirely disappears, and its place will be taken by a general council, but the change is not one of name only; old functions disappear while many new ones are introduced.

### Lobbying No Tolerated

The object here is obviously to co-ordinate all industrial movements so as to promote common action among those trades more closely connected together and affected by a trade dispute. Although what is attempted here is to create machinery which will facilitate something in the nature of a general strike by associating a number of other trades, the scheme is not without its redeeming features, inasmuch as past experience shows that trades not directly affected exercise a restraining influence upon that primarily concerned. The triple alliance has shown this on several occasions, when two parties to the alliance have brought pressure to bear upon the third to abandon an obstinate position.

Running right through the new constitution there is plainly to be seen an effort to make the Trade Union Congress through its general council an organization with power to deal swiftly with an industrial crisis as it arises; to assume control of the industrial machine, usurping thereby the functions and prerogatives of the union executives. In a word, to create an organization that will make a general strike easier of accomplishment.

There is nothing to gain by disludging that fact, although there is no sufficient conservation in the trade unions to guarantee a fight before they surrender their prerogatives of declaring for a strike to an "outside" body.

### Conference Can Be Called

On the other hand, in regard to the question with which organized labor as a whole is very deeply concerned, such as that in which it was felt that the government revealed an inclination to intervention in Russian affairs, the machinery will now be established for the summoning of a conference, and with power to take action; proceeding constitutionally over a year ago by the unofficial "council of action," when, so it is claimed, the government was induced to keep its "hands off Russia." Indeed, it was the setting up of the council of action that gave the present scheme for the reorganization of the Trade Union Congress its greatest impetus.

Many of the older school of trade unionists will disappear from holding office, but among the fresh aspirants there are none that could truly be described as extremists. Looking over the most likely candidates to gain election, the result will be a strong majority of moderate men, who have their own opinions and, what is more important, are not afraid to express them. The great weakness of the old parliamentary committee was its inability to do anything—either to go forward itself with a sane and reasonable program, or to keep the irresponsible elements in check. If one's judgment mistakes not, the new general council will not lack greatly in either of these essentials.

## AWARD OF THE IRISH RAILWAY TRIBUNAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish railway tribunal which was appointed recently under the chairmanship of W. Carrigan, K. C., has issued its award on the various questions to be solved during the passing of the Irish railway bill from under British control. The tribunal, consisting of five representatives of the railway companies and five of their employees, had before it two questions: Whether the standardization of wages and conditions of service should be adopted, and whether an eight-hour working day should be maintained on Irish railways.

The finding of the tribunal recommended the standardization of wages, but stipulated that the various Irish railways should be classified in such way as to insure to each class like rates of wages and conditions of service throughout the country. The tribunal also found that an eight-hour day could not be maintained on all the Irish railways "consistently with the solvency of these undertakings on their restoration to pre-war control efficiency," and a schedule of lines unsuited to the eight-hour limit for all employees includes almost every branch line in Ireland.

The representatives of the railways explained that their position of virtual bankruptcy was entirely due to bad management of the government, which took them over when paying good dividends, and proceeded to raise the wages beyond "all economic bounds" with the result that decontrol left the companies to choose between reducing wages or closing down altogether. In proof of this it was stated that salaries and wages had risen from £1,500,000 in 1913 to nearly £6,000,000 in 1920. In other words, expenditure had increased by 225 per cent, while receipts were only 95 per cent. The £3,000,000 subsidy now granted by the government was only sufficient to save the companies from absolute ruin at the moment.

Mr. Thomas, who represented the men, said that although freight and passenger rates had been increased, the Irish railways could not be operated under present conditions without a heavy loss. These rates could not well bear any further increase and some consideration was also due to the unfortunate shareholders, who were nearly all people of moderate means. It was, therefore, incumbent upon the companies to reduce their working expenses in order to pay their way, and the extension of hours for work would help considerably toward that end. Seeing that at a conference of employers and workers such a course was recommended, there is reason to hope that all parties will work together loyally until the railways are once again in a prosperous condition.

## NEW CALIFORNIA RAIL LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—There are possibilities of another transcontinental railroad for Santa Barbara County, owing to the fact that the Western Pacific Company has applied to the state railroad commission for permission to spend \$5,000,000 in construction of new lines in California, and the issuance of \$3,000,000 worth of 6 per cent bonds. While one of the main extensions will be in the San Joaquin Valley, it is believed that the railroad corporation will continue on across the mountains to the coast. Such a line would parallel the Southern Pacific a portion of the distance, but would also give Lompoc and Santa Maria direct railroad facilities for the first time.

## Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

WHERE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED WITH EVERY PURCHASE

### NEW from Paris

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We give you original French creations at the usual price of reproductions.

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WOOL OR SILK CREPE with beautiful all-over beading designed by French artists.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## How Needles Are Made

Have you ever wondered what we should do if there were no such things as needles? And have you ever wondered how such smooth, shiny, perfectly made little instruments are manufactured? A great deal of time and thought goes to the making of one needle, and a great many different machines are used, and a great many different hands are kept busy in making it.

Away back in prehistoric times needles were used, but they were very different from the needles that we use now. They were made of sharp thorns. Sometimes a splinter of wood or bone was used instead. Sometimes a sharp, slender splinter of stone. These needles had no eyes. They were used to pierce holes in the edges of the material, and the thread that was to fasten it was used to lace it together, by hand. Then a discovery was made; an eye was punched or bored in the needle, and the punching of the hole and the lacing of the thread was done in one operation—a great saving of time. Many bronze needles have been found in prehistoric dwellings. In Egypt some of them measured eight inches long! But there must have been finer ones; for how could the Egyptians have done some of their exquisite work unless there were?

Delicate embroidery was done in the Middle Ages, so needles were used then. We know that they were made in Nuremberg in the fourteenth century, and introduced into England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The making of needles is a long and delicate process. The manufacturer buys the wire in large bundles, each bundle contains several coils. The coils are first cut in "two needle lengths" by a guillotine shearing machine, which cuts the wires quickly. The needles, which are now called "blanks" are taken from the machine, slightly bent. The next process is to straighten them. They are enclosed in two strong iron rings which are heated red hot in a furnace, then allowed to cool gradually. Then they are placed on an iron plate and rubbed back and forth with a "smooth file." This consists either of one strong broad, curved iron bar which is introduced between the two rings, or of three narrow bars joined at the ends, into the intervals of which the rings fit. The blanks are next pointed at both ends, which was formerly done on a grindstone, by hand. The blanks were withdrawn, one following another, from a "hopper," by a pulley, revolving at right angles to the grindstone and held to the face of the pulley by an India rubber band. Between the pulley and the grindstone the blanks revolved on the axis and became pointed at one end, and the process is repeated for the other end. The wire blanks are then fed automatically into another machine which punches the eyes. The needles are now strung upon two fine wires, the rough parts are filed off and the double needles are filed by being carefully bent to and fro. Each row, still strung on its wire, is grasped by its points in a sort of vice, and the heads are laid upon a raised plate of metal and filed into shape. Perhaps you think that that is all? Oh, no! The needles are in shape now, but they have not yet been "tempered," and that is a very important part in the making of a steel instrument.

The needles are now heated red hot in a furnace, and then cooled suddenly in cold oil, which makes them exceedingly brittle. They are next tempered by being placed in a slow heat, during which process they are stirred with a shovel, until a "blue oxide" forms upon them. Then they are removed and allowed to cool gradually. Each needle is now examined by being rolled by the finger on smooth steel slab, and any that do not "roll truly" are thrown out. In bundles of about 50,000 they are now washed and scoured with soap, so as to remove any of the oil that may cling to them. The eyes are then "blued" and polished.

One way of polishing them is done by threading the eyes loosely on wires carried by standards fixed to a tray which moves quickly to and fro. In about an hour, with the use of a little oil and emery, the swinging of the needles on the wire smoothes their eyes so that the edge is smooth and will not cut the thread. But the eyes of the best needles are polished by hand with fine emery and flax threads. The heads are next ground and the points "set" by hand on a fine-grained stone. The rest of the needle is then polished by machinery. The needles, in rows of one deep, are slipped between rollers of leather, with "holding rollers" above them. These rollers revolve in several different motions, which gives the needles a high polish.

## Gathering Seeds in the Flower Garden

Did you ever gather flower seeds in the garden so that you would have some all ready to plant when spring came again? Of course you must all be careful not to step on plants or pull them up or tear off nice blossoms or break off branches.

But if you want to get the nicest seeds you want to pick them off the biggest stalks of the plant, the main stalks, and be sure to gather those that are ripe.

Sweet-pea seeds grow in a little pod and you will know when they are ripe because the pod will be brown and dry. After you have gathered these pods, you can have a race with some of your playmates shelling these pods, just as you would shell peas for the table.

Nasturtium seeds grow in a little

cluster on the ends of the flower stems and they can be gathered when they are green provided they are big and firm. They will dry and ripen in the house.

Red and pink and white poppy seeds grow in a pod that looks like a cup with a cover on it. When this little cup is brown and dry, the seeds are ripe. But they are very, very tiny seeds just like grains of sugar or spice. Very carefully lay these pods in a flat dish or pan and then tear off the top cover of the pods and the seeds will sift out as quickly as you like.

Yellow poppies grow in long pods that will snap open almost as soon as you touch them. It is great fun to gather these seeds, for they pop themselves right out of the pods when they are dry.

Maybe you have other flowers in your garden besides these flowers and they may have different-shaped seeds. But you can hunt and find out where and how they grow.

You can put your seeds in little envelopes or tiny paper bags and write the name and color of the flowers on each envelope. If you want all one color in a bag be sure not to mix your seeds or if you want all colors together you can mix them, and then when you plant the seeds next spring you will have flowers of all colors for your flower garden.

## Leo, the Dog Who Liked to Ride

Leo was a big shepherd dog. He was black and had a lovely white vest and white paws and he loved to play with the boys and girls.

One wintry day when the earth was covered with a nice blanket of white snow, the boys and girls decided to coast on their sleds.

Leo stood by and watched them climb on their sleds, go racing down the hill and then come back to slide again. He jumped about and barked and ran after them and they thought he liked to watch them. But do you know what he really wanted to do?

He wanted to slide too and he wagged his tail and looked at them with his big brown eyes, asking as plain as a little dog can, for a ride.

Finally one of the boys said, "I think Leo wants to ride with us. Come on, Leo!"

Leo jumped as quick as a flash and sat in front of the boy who had invited him to ride on his sled. Leo braced himself tight, and down the hill Leo and the boy went.

When they reached the bottom of the hill, what do you think Leo did then? He took hold of the rope of the sled and pulled the sled up the hill.

The boys and girls patted him and praised him for being such a helpful dog, and one of the girls said: "I believe Leo would like to ride by himself. Let's see if he can coast alone."

Sure enough, Leo seated himself in the middle of the sled, the boys put the rope in his mouth for him to guide himself, and pushed the sled and away he went!

Back again he came with the sled and feasted for another ride. So after that, the boys and girls always let Leo have a sled of his own, and he would coast with the boys and girls. Wasn't he a nice playmate!

## Paper Caps

"We ought to have some fancy caps to wear," Ethel was saying.

Ethel, Caroline and Bernice had been appointed as a committee to plan a parade that was to be given before the circus performance that afternoon. They had a list of boys and girls who were to take part with their bicycles, wheelbarrows, wagons; their pet dogs, rabbits, birds, cats; and the like. Bert Elkins was to lead—riding his Shetland pony. Three



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
When cubs have no one else to play with they will have a bit of sport all by themselves

the edges together, excepting where she had cut. The little cone-shaped hat that appeared called forth exclamations from the girls: "Oh, isn't it pretty!" exclaimed Caroline; and, "Let's make some larger ones that will fit our heads," cried Bernice.

Caroline's mother proposed that the girls place feathers in the sides of their caps. With this addition they looked very festive, as you can see in the diagram.

## The Runaways

During the warm, sunny days of summer, the family always have luncheon on the big, cool, shaded veranda. This particular day in July, the meal was only partly finished when the little breeze we had had all day grew into a big wind and clouds gathered very quickly. What a scramble it was to gather all the things into the house before down came the rain drops! They rushed across the veranda and beat against the windows and were so busy watering all the gardens and cleaning the walks that it was nearly sunset time before we could go back to the veranda.

Just at twilight we saw first one long dusky object and then another moving slowly past the door. In a few moments these were joined by others until there was a whole flock of—no, not geese or animals—You see it is not a road that passes our veranda but a big, broad river and so these objects were logs, runaway logs, too. They are not supposed to float along the shore just anyway but have fenced places like cattle in the fields. Their fences are long, square logs fastened together by big chains, called booms, making narrow channels out in the middle of the river, sometimes for miles.

Now, this is what had happened. The big wind and tossing waves had unfastened one of these big chains and these venturesome logs had run away through the gap to see what the big waters outside were like. As they pushed and crowded along the shore they were just like so many children having a game.

I watched one very straight old spruce log as he floated close to the big rock and it seemed as if he were having an adventure and enjoying it. I remembered seeing hundreds of these spruces back in the forest, some small ones, some big black giants like this must have been. Then there came the time when he must do his part of the work in the world and so he pulled him to the river and he floated away with millions of other logs to the mills where they make the paper for the books and newspapers.

Next morning he had another adventure, for when Girlie spied him she immediately claimed him as her special horse. What fun she and her playmates had astride his broad back, floating up and down, with Mr. Log-horse always ready to do their bidding.

When the lumbermen came the next day with their long pine poles to drive the runaways back into their places, Girlie begged so hard for her playmate that the jolly, good-natured men left the big spruce till next time. What a jolly two weeks he must have had till the lumbermen came again, and then away he went.

"I'll try to make a small one first," continued Ethel, as she measured and cut a six-inch square and folded it on one of its diagonals. Opening it, she cut along the crease. Then she pasted

## About Black Bears

Black bears are really very jolly fellows, and if you should meet one in the mountains or forests of the western part of the United States, like as not you could have good, friendly fun with him, especially if he was a cub. When cubs have no one else to play with they will have a bit of sport all by themselves.

"That's where the holiday trees come from," said Auntie Katarina. "The farmers cut off the tops and sell them for these little trees and girls were bathing, and on the other side long stretches of fields all divided neatly into strips with corn and cabbages, potatoes and very tidy woods of pine trees.

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## Scissors Are Such Funny Things

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Scissors are such funny things,

Like pencils or a pen;

They'll cut a dress, it's very true,

That's one most useful thing they do,

But when they've cut the dress, oh then,

They just go dancing up and down,

With such a funny, clicking sound,

And cut the funniest kangaroos,

And really anything you choose.

You say, "Please make a bear for you,"

And they reply, "Just wait and see

The bear that we can make for you!

There's nothing that we'd rather do!"

I watched one very straight old spruce log as he floated close to the big rock and it seemed as if he were having an adventure and enjoying it. I remembered seeing hundreds of these spruces back in the forest, some small ones, some big black giants like this must have been. Then there came the time when he must do his part of the work in the world and so he pulled him to the river and he floated away with millions of other logs to the mills where they make the paper for the books and newspapers.

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What fun she and her playmates had astride his broad back, floating up and down, with Mr. Log-horse always ready to do their bidding.

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the paper for the books and news-

papers.

Others were to form the band—a band that could play "Yankee Doodle."

"Yes, caps would look so pretty,"

agreed Bernice. "But how do you make them?"

"We'll have to experiment," said Ethel.

A piece of wrapping paper, scissors and paste were procured by Caroline, for you see it was at Caroline's house where all the planning was taking place.

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When the lumbermen came the next</p

## FEDERAL BILL FOR EDUCATION IS URGED

**Field Secretary for National Education Association Says Americanism Rests on Education in Plea for Legislation**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Americanism is education," and education is merely the making of good citizens to uphold the federal government, declared Hugh S. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association, urging the merits of the Tower-Sterling bill for a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and aid to the states for education, at a joint meeting of organizations supporting the measure at the Twentieth Century Club. He expressed confidence that the wide support of national associations and the enormous appeal which the measure has made will carry the bill into law and achieve a fundamental solution of the much-talked-of problem of Americanism.

Citing a new and practical instance of a situation the Tower-Sterling bill seeks to remedy, Mr. Magill said that the question arose at the unemployment conference in Washington, "Who are the unemployed?" Statistics were obtained, so far as was possible, and from them deductions and estimates were made. The conclusion was reached that approximately 80 per cent of the unemployed in the United States, variously estimated between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000, are illiterate. Against illiteracy, Mr. Magill pointed out, the educational aims of the Tower-Sterling bill are particularly directed.

### Present Situation

Taking up the existing situation, the speaker pointed out that the measure, only slightly changed from the form of the Smith-Tower Bill of the last session, has been reintroduced into the House and Senate and referred to the committees on education. Set off against the provisions of the bill is the proposition for the creation of a department of public welfare, under which the educational activities would be relegated to a subordinate position similar to the present status in the Department of the Interior. The Tower-Sterling bill has the support of many national organizations including the American Federation of Labor, the National Education Association, the National League of Women Voters, the American Library Association and others. The alternative measure finds its chief proponent in the President's physician.

"Primarily," said Mr. Magill, presenting the reason for the measure, "the argument for a department of education is the need for an adequate and comprehensive plan of cooperation between the national government and the states in the promotion of public education. The conduct of public education is a state function, each state being first responsible for the maintenance of its schools. But the primary purpose of education from the point of view of both state and nation is good citizenship. The Republic depends upon a sound citizenship since a government of the people can be no stronger than the composite citizenship of which it is composed."

### National Interests

The privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship are not affected by state boundaries. Whatever tends to elevate and strengthen the citizenship of any state promotes the welfare of the entire country. To neglect these measures is to endanger the whole structure. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the federal government to encourage and promote education in all the states to the end that every American child shall have an opportunity for the fullest development of which he is capable, thereby conserving and developing the human resources of the nation."

It was pointed out that the present measure differs little from the original, providing for a department of education and aid under specific conditions. In answer to the plea of economy it was urged that the bill does not require appropriation but sets a limit on the amount. In answering the assertion that the measure provides federal control of education, Section 12 of the present measure was cited.

### Provision is Cited

The section states, "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted in the amount of surplus labor."

by a state shall be organized exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the secretary of education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and his act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their school systems."

Supporters of the bill also point to a statement made by President Harding in October, 1920, when he said: "The federal government has established the precedent of promoting education. It has made liberal grants of land and money for the establishment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanics arts, and in more recent years has made appropriations for vocational education and household arts. Without interfering in any way with the control and management of public education by the states, the federal government should extend aid to the states for the promotion of physical education, the Americanization of the foreign born, the eradication of illiteracy, the better training of teachers, and for promoting free educational opportunities for all the children of all the people."

## ATTACK ON STEEL CORPORATION MADE

**Mr. Untermyer, Quoting Interchurch Strike Report, Calls Company the Greatest Enemy to Industrial Cooperation**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—That the United States Steel Corporation is "the greatest enemy to our industrial life and peace," was charged by Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Investigating Committee, addressing the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, at the opening of a state-wide campaign to carry his fight for housing legislation directly to the people.

Mr. Untermyer said that the housing situation was growing worse, that while the increase in apartments in New York City in the nine years before the war amounted to 137,249, in the past three and one-half years the increase had been only 323. He urged the realty men to support the legislation to be proposed by the Lockwood Committee and added that the object lesson of 500 or 1,000 prominent law-breakers in prison would be the only thing that would bring business back to an honest basis.

Mr. Untermyer said further that it was not labor that had raised the cost of living. Profiteers and criminal corporations, he said, had compelled the laboring man to ask for more in order to secure the living wage he needed.

The report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike showed, according to Mr. Untermyer, that sooner or later the United States Steel Corporation would have to be brought to a severe reckoning before industrial peace would prevail.

"The greatest enemy to our industrial life and peace, based upon a friendly understanding between Capital and Labor, is, in my opinion, the United States Steel Corporation, which, under the pretext of the open shop, has for many years been concentrating its vast power in the carrying on of a vast campaign of espionage and oppression, aimed at the destruction of all organized labor," he said.

"What an impertinence for a combination, in itself illegal, to say that while it may maintain its corporate existence, no combination of its workers with others for protection against its autocratic power shall be recognized! The mere fact that such a condition is tolerated is in itself a grave indictment of our form of government."

Mr. Untermyer urged that a tariff for protection other than for revenue be imposed in order that American workers might compete with European labor. In Europe a family can live on 30 cents a day, American money, he said.

**EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES**  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coincidental with the appointment of a committee of citizens to coordinate the work in relieving the unemployment situation, the special weekly report issued by Gov. Channing H. Cox gives a decided improvement in the general conditions and a decrease on the amount.

In answering the assertion that the measure provides federal control of education, Section 12 of the present measure was cited.

### Provision is Cited

The section states, "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted in the amount of surplus labor."

## BONDS MISSING FROM COOPERATIVE

**Agents Take Possession of All Property of Chicago Society but Government Securities Have Not Yet Been Returned**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Armed with a receivership order described by different attorneys as "amazingly detailed and comprehensive," and accompanied by a United States marshal, agents of the Central Trust Company took possession on Saturday of all properties, finances, enterprises and legal affairs of the Cooperative Society of America.

This order, issued by Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court, in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding, the day following his appointment of the receiver, included by name the City State Bank and the Peoples Life Insurance Company, two institutions which Harrison Parker, chief trustee, had vehemently insisted could not be touched.

Various confusing figures have been advanced from different sources as to the amount of money involved. Salesmen recently were told that they were aiming to sell the \$22,000,000 worth of subscriptions for beneficial interests.

Harrison Parker at the hearings declared less than \$3,000,000 had been paid in full, and that he did not know how much had been partially paid. Attacking attorneys declared \$9,000,000 had been collected. In a trial balance sheet given by Mr. Parker to the Postoffice Department, the liabilities and assets were listed at \$19,000,000. At the receivership hearing the assets were declared to be \$7,000,000, the liabilities \$2,000,000. Other estimates have put the liabilities at \$11,000,000 and \$13,000,000 and assets within the jurisdiction of the court at \$100,000.

### Bonds Disappearance

Attacking attorneys allege hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered in reckless stock sales promotions. They resumed hearings before C. B. Morrison, federal master in chancery, at the offices of the society Saturday morning. D. K. Tone examined Gustave Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, the alleged stock-selling "dummy," as to the whereabouts of \$2,500,000 worth of Liberty Bonds reported to have vanished.

These bonds were given to Mr. Parker several months ago, testified Mr. Kopp, who took them away in a steel chest. Mr. Parker did not attend the hearing.

The Central Trust Company, in the receivership order, was directed to find and seize these bonds. They were paid into the society in exchange for beneficial interests by people who served them during the war and did not have ready cash to pay.

Spoofsheens have been issued for C. Higgins, the financier, who is declared to have loaned \$500,000 to the society and who took as collateral \$1,500,000 of the securities of the society—investments in other enterprises which were to supply the grocery stores with their products—the three trustees, Mr. Parker, John Doe, and N. A. Hawkenson and others, to appear before F. L. Weant, referee in bankruptcy, to give testimony regarding affairs of the society.

Two other investigations have been under way here, one by the Post Office Department, to learn if the society has been using the mails to defraud, and one by the United States District Attorney's office, which is considering the indictment of the three trustees by the federal grand jury.

### FARE INCREASE IS DENIED

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has denied a fare rate of 10 cents a zone to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Traction Company. The company was founded by Tom Johnson, who was Mayor of Cleveland, and is known as the "Johnson Line" operating between Trenton, Lawrenceville

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NEW YORK GIANTS EVEN THE SERIES

Fine Exhibition of Hitting in the Eighth and Ninth Innings Enables the National League Club to Defeat Highlanders

### WORLD'S SERIES STANDING

Won Loss P.C.  
New York Americans... 2 2 .500  
New York Nationals... 2 2 .500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York.—The all New York world series was placed on even terms as the result of the fourth game, postponed on Saturday on account of rain, and played on Sunday, in accordance with the agreement for the series, before all who could crowd themselves into the Polo Grounds.

The National League champions, as on Friday, took the victory, 4 to 2, by an exhibition of hitting in the eighth and ninth innings, after their supporters had begun to give up hope, and looked for another victory for C. W. Mays, the star pitcher of the Americans. Up to the eighth inning he had held the Giants to two short hits, barely out of the infield, while Philip Douglas, the opposing pitcher, had been touched for five, though only one run had resulted, on a triple by W. H. Schang. The catcher of the Highlanders, to the left field fence in the fifth.

The other run for the American League champions came from a home run by G. H. Ruth, the first of the series, just at the close of the game, the ball going into the right field open stand, just barely missing the upper level of the grandstand. It was a welcome diversion, as the crowd had evidently been looking for such a performance and had been much disappointed at his failure to connect previously in the series.

During the earlier innings both teams went out in one, two, three order, only 16 players coming to bat for either side in the first four innings. In the fifth, after Mays had disposed of the Giant batters in quick time, W. C. Pipp drove the ball into left field for a single, but was put out by F. F. Frisch, being run down between second and third on a liner by M. J. McNally, to third. McNally got his base on the out, however, and Schang's hit brought him home.

There was no further scoring until the opening of the eighth, though during the two preceding innings G. J. Burns and Ross Young, for the National Leaguers, had managed to make short hits. But Emil Meusel then started the rally that gave the Nationals the victory by a sizzling line drive between left and center field, hitting the fence almost on the fly, and John Rawlings followed with a hit into short right field, scoring E. Meusel. The break of the game brought Frank Snyder to the bat and he laid down a fine bunt past Mays, both runners being safe, with none out. Douglas sacrificed to Mays, sending a bunt along first base line, again advancing the runners, and then Burns brought them both home by another drive past Mays, which rolled into center field, reaching second on the play. But David Bancroft and Frisch sent up easy firs. David ending the score for that inning.

In the ninth inning G. H. Kelly, E. Meusel and Rawlings again made hits, Kelly landing on second as a result of his liner to the fence in extreme left field, and scoring the Giants' final run on E. Meusel's fly into short left field. It was a fine exhibition of concerted batting, indicating clearly that the National League champions were not compelled to depend wholly on "inside baseball," as many of the supporters of the Americans had claimed.

**FIRST INNING**  
Nationals—Burns struck out. Bancroft out. Ward to Pipp. Frisch out on a fly to center. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller struck out. Peckinpaugh out. Bancroft to Kelly. Ruth out to Kelly, unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

**SECOND INNING**

Nationals—Young out on a fly to left field. Kelly out, McNally to Pipp. E. Meusel out. Ward to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller struck out. Peckinpaugh out. Bancroft to Kelly. Ruth struck out. Mays out on a fly to Bancroft. No runs, one hit, no errors.

**THIRD INNING**  
Nationals—Rawlings out. Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Snyder was safe on an error by Peckinpaugh and went to second on Douglas' out. Ward to Pipp. Burns out. Peckinpaugh to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—McNally singled to right field, but was out trying to steal second. Snyder to Bancroft. Schang struck out. Mays out on a fly to Bancroft. No runs, one hit, no errors.

**FOURTH INNING**  
Nationals—Bancroft out. Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Frisch out the same way. Young out on a fly to right field. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller out. Frisch to Kelly. Peckinpaugh out to Kelly, unassisted. Ruth singled to right field. E. Meusel struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

**FIFTH INNING**  
Nationals—Kelly out. McNally to Pipp. E. Meusel out. Mays to Pipp. Rawlings out. Peckinpaugh to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Pipp singled to left field and went to second on Ward's sacrifice. Douglas to Kelly. McNally

hit to Frisch and Pipp was run down between second and third. Frisch to Rawlings to Frisch. Schang hit for three bases, scoring McNally. Mays out. Rawlings to Kelly. One run, two hits, no errors.

### SIXTH INNING

Nationals—Snyder out on a liner to McNally. Douglas out. Ward to Pipp. Burns singled to center. Bancroft out. Ward to Pipp. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Americans—Miller out on a foul fly to Snyder. Peckinpaugh safe on an infield hit. Ruth struck out. Peckinpaugh out trying to steal second. Snyder to Rawlings. No runs, one hit, no errors.

### SEVENTH INNING

Nationals—Frisch out. Ward to Pipp. Young singled to center. Kelly hit into a double play. Ward to Peckinpaugh to Pipp. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Americans—R. Meusel out on a fly to right field. Pipp and Ward struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

### EIGHTH INNING

Nationals—E. Meusel hit to left field for three bases and scored on Rawlings' single to right. Snyder bunted safely. Douglas sacrificed, Mays to Rawlings, going to third and Snyder to second. Burns hit for two bases scoring Rawlings and Snyder. Bancroft out on a fly to left. Frisch out on a foul to Schang. Three runs, four hits, no errors.

Americans—McNally struck out. Schang bunted safely, but was forced at second by Mays. Rawlings to Bancroft, Mays being safe at first on a wild throw by Bancroft. Miller struck out. No runs, one hit, one error.

### NINTH INNING

Nationals—Young out, Mays to Pipp. Kelly hit to left field for two bases and scored on a single by E. Meusel. Mays out trying to steal second. Schang to Peckinpaugh. Rawlings singled to right field. Snyder out on a fly to Ward. One run, three hits, no errors.

Americans—Peckinpaugh out, Rawlings to Kelly. Ruth hit into the stands for a home run. R. Meusel fouled out to Snyder. Pipp grounded out to Douglas who touched first base. One run, one hit, no errors. The summary:

### NATIONALS

	A	B	R	H	T	P	O	A	E
Burns, of	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
Bancroft,	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Frisch, Sb.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Young, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Rawlings, 1b.	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Rawlings, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1	4	0	1	1
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Douglas, p.	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	15	27	12	1	0	0

### AMERICANS

	A	B	R	H	T	P	O	A	E
Miller, of	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Peckinpaugh, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Ruth, if.	4	1	2	5	2	0	1	0	1
Pipp, r.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Frisch, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Schang, c.	4	0	2	4	2	1	0	1	0
Mays, p.	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	12	27	19	1	0	0

### INNINGS

Nationals—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Americans—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4

The base hits—Snyder, 1b.; Mays, 2b.; Ruth, 3b.; Schang, 4b.; Pipp, 5b.; Bancroft, 6b.; Frisch, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

The base hits—Ellis, 1b.; Mays, 2b.; Ruth, 3b.; Bancroft, 4b.; Frisch, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

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The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

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The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings, 6b.; Mays, 7b.; Rawlings, 8b.; Mays, 9b.; Rawlings, 10b.

The base hits—Mays, 1b.; Rawlings, 2b.; Mays, 3b.; Rawlings, 4b.; Mays, 5b.; Rawlings,

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## NO 'PUTS AND CALLS' IN GRAIN TRADING

Too Early to Determine the Results from the Chicago Board's Action, but Benefits Are Expected to Accrue in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Divergent views have been expressed here regarding possible benefit accruing from the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in abolishing "privileges," or "puts and calls," or "options," as they are variously termed. In the main, the line-up of interests for and against them is unchanged by any results which have so far appeared.

In the membership of the board itself are found all shades of opinion. Certain members have fought for years to secure a majority of directors in favor of outlawing "puts and calls," and other members have fought just as stubbornly to retain them. When Congress passed the grain exchange regulation bill, putting a prohibitive tax of 20 cents a bushel on such transactions, the "reformers" on the board won substantial support for their cause. While the regulatory law does not go into effect until December 24, the trading rule became effective October 1.

"This action," said S. W. Tator, director of research of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which was one of the leading organizations in the fight for federal regulation, "removes one of many opportunities to manipulate the market. Fluctuations caused by such trading in the past have been very detrimental to the farmer."

On the other hand, C. H. Clement of Waco, Texas, president of the Grain Dealers National Association, declared in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that trading in puts and calls had nothing to do with the market price of grain. "It simply increased the volume of trading, made a bigger market, and was a convenience to the speculator," declared Mr. Clement. "And we claim that speculation is a legitimate activity. There has been no result so far, except a great reduction in the volume of trading."

### END Was Inevitable

Apparently the new rule was made not because the board of trade had reformed, but that it saw the end of "puts and calls" was inevitable. History of the board shows that many times before, when adverse legislation appeared to be threatening, it had abolished this form of trading, only to resume it after the legislative danger had passed.

Most all the farmers' organizations have always been against it. On the board itself there were three divisions of opinion. Traders in cash grain were bitter enemies of this class of trading. Speculators in futures, who were one step removed from handling the actual grain, were divided on the subject, as some favored in puts and calls and others didn't. Then there were the gamblers, the parasites, survivors of the old bucket shop days, two steps removed from the actual grain, who did nothing but make wagers by means of puts and calls.

According to a definition made in a lawsuit by a court in this State, a "put" is the privilege of delivering or not delivering the thing sold, and a "call" is the privilege of calling for or not calling for the thing bought. Contracts of this character were usually settled by adjusting differences in market values, as the party having the option might elect.

### One Effect of Method

It was a method used by large operators to swing the market the way they wanted it to go, to hold the price stationary for a day, or to checkmate another operator, according to Mr. Tator's explanation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

If wheat was \$1 a bushel and a big operator wanted to keep it at that price, he might sell a great number of "calls" at 99%, amounting to bets that it will go below that price; then he might sell a large number of "puts" at 100%, or bets that the price goes above that mark. If the price should pass either point, he would lose, on that point, but he would win on the other point.

However, the purpose of the big operator was to hold the price near \$1, and by selling enough puts and calls on each side, the tendency was to keep the price where it wanted it, because he had a majority of the speculators opposing each other, one group trying to keep it from going below 99% cents, the other trying to keep it from going above \$1.00%. If the price kept within both marks, the operator neither delivered nor accepted deliveries, and he achieved his purpose at practically no cost.

Aside from the objections of the farmers to the violent fluctuations or artificial stabilization made possible and cheap by this method of trading, many interests were opposed to it on the ground that it was demoralizing to the character of the grain dealers.

### OIL EXPORTS FROM MEXICO

NEW YORK, New York—From June 1, 1915, to September 1, 1921, the Mexican Petroleum Company exported 54,955,214 barrels of oil from Mexico. Mexican Eagle Oil shipped 45,128,479 barrels, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was third, with 40,122,328 barrels. No other company approached the record of these three, the fourth largest shipper being the Texas Company, with 22,258,200 barrels. Two other companies shipped more than 20,000,000 barrels—Island Oil & Transport 22,011,562 barrels, and Mexican Gulf Oil 21,497,011 barrels.

## INCREASE SHOWN IN STOCK TRADING

September Turnover of Shares in New York Exchange Was the Largest Since Last June

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the stock exchange during September amounted to 12,213,100 shares, the largest amount since June, 1921, when the turnover was 19,490,400 shares. In September, 1920, sales totaled 13,225,000, while in the same month in 1919 and 1918 the turnover was 24,075,000 and 8,063,000 respectively. Sales for the year to date total 135,396,300 shares.

There have been only 17,000,000-share days this year to date, of which three came in January, two in March, three in April, five in May and four in June. The heaviest day's trading in September was on the fourteenth with 253,200 shares, and the smallest five-hour session was on the first, with 274,600 shares. The average number of shares each hour in the month was 110,000, compared with an average of about 97,000 shares in August, when sales totaled 11,442,700 shares.

The highest average price of 20 representative industrials in September was \$6.64 on the 14th, which was the highest since June. The highest in August was \$2.80 and for July \$2.56. The lowest average price of the industrials in September was \$0.05 on the 1st. The highest average price of 20 prominent railroad stocks was \$2.72 on the 23d and the 24th. The lowest was \$0.11 on the 1st.

The high and low averages for the past three months, together with the net changes, are shown as follows:

	20 Indus. Rails	20 Indust. Stocks
September high	\$2.42	\$2.40
July high	\$2.23	\$2.56
Net advance in Sept.	1.72	3.71
September low	\$0.11	\$0.05
August low	\$0.94	\$0.50
July low	\$0.83	\$0.53

## EUROPE IS USING MORE MOTOR SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SOUTHAMPTON, England—The motor ship is becoming increasingly more popular with ship owners. At present there are 11 British firms who have ships in service or under construction.

The first motor passenger liner, the Dona, which is being constructed for the British India Steam Navigation Company, will in all probability run her trials soon. On the Clyde are two other motor vessels nearing completion, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Elder Dempster Lines. During August the motor ship Loch Katrine, 14,000 tons, Royal Steam Packet Company, was launched on the Clyde by Messrs. John Brown, one of the biggest shipbuilding concerns in the world.

Sweden, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Italy are all using motor ships. The Rotterdam Lloyd are building the Kedoe, 6500 tons, for the Java trade. The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company are building a single screw motor ship, the Rhea, 3500 tons, for the same route.

## PHILADELPHIA BANK DEPOSITS DECREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Savings deposits continue to decline, according to returns from the 24 banks in the third federal reserve district, which indicate that the amount drawn out during the month just passed was the largest since the decline began in March. Comparisons are as follows:

	Inside Philadelphia	Outside Philadelphia
September 1	\$350,087,983	\$32,070,089
August 1	251,645,886	52,927,495
July 1	252,718,953	52,797,413
June 1	254,169,801	52,761,237
May 1	252,716,853	52,905,375
April 1	255,225,641	52,006,763
March 1	256,301,355	52,100,429

## COOPERATIVE SALES DROP IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a meeting of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, the chairman, Mr. Robert Stewart, said the sales for six months showed a drop of over £3,000,000, when compared with the corresponding period of 1920, and the net result of the half year's transactions was a deficit of over £26,000. The chairman explained the unusual position of the society as being the result of the serious trade crisis through which the country was passing, a crisis from the effects of which every business in the country was suffering. Happily, they had been able to meet the losses incurred through the heavy depreciation which were the result of the landside in prices without impairing the utility of the society.

TOURIST HYDROELECTRIC TORONTO, Ontario—A net surplus of \$12,727 for 1920 is shown in the report of the Toronto Hydroelectric System. In spite of power shortage during the early part of the year, the report says, the number of consumers was increased by 7500 and the connected load of the system increased by over 18,500 horsepower. The total revenue of the system, which has been in operation for 10 years, amounted to \$1,150,516, compared with \$726,763 during the first year's operation in 1912. The total fixed charges have increased from \$12,643 in 1912 to \$984,157 in 1920. The connected load at the end of 1920 is given as 184,800 horsepower, compared with 46,396 at the end of 1912.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$27,964,250 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$38,862,510 from the previous week.

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM LONDON, England—A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that imports into the United Kingdom in September decreased £25,574,239, while the exports dropped £2,208,913 compared with the same month last year.

## REVIEW OF WORLD'S COTTON INDUSTRY

International Federation of Master Spinners and Manufacturers Associations Reports on Consumption and Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The headquarters of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations at Manchester has just issued the half-year international cotton statistics. The publication deals with the consumption and stocks in all cotton manufacturing countries and the number of spindles.

A special feature is made of short-time working, except in the United States, where no returns have been sent in to show the extent to which spindles have been run during the six months under review, ending on July 31. Unfortunately, all spinners do not provide the federation with particulars, but the replies are sufficient to enable those in the trade to measure the position in one country and another. It is estimated that there are 152,317,054 spinning spindles in the world, and of these 129,548,472 have favored the offices of the federation with information, these being divided into 55,395,855 mule and 74,621,617 ring spindles. It is significant that the mule spindles include 33,961,707 in Great Britain. There are 1,531,265 spindles in course of construction, of which 568,357 are in England. It is learnt that France had 732,566 spindles damaged during the war, and these have not yet been reconstructed, but 318,666 are now in course of erection. It may be remarked that France gained over 2,000,000 spindles in consequence of Alsace and Lorraine being handed over to her, and Germany lost that number. The result is that France has 9,600,000 spindles compared with Germany's 9,400,000.

Division of Spindles

It is now estimated that in Europe there are 99,558,174 spindles, 12,859,580 in Asia, and 39,819,300 in America, including the United States with 35,478,000, the rest being divided between Canada, Mexico, and Brazil. These with 250,000 in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey provide the world's total, as stated above.

Very little change has taken place in the state of the world's trade since the end of July. The international returns show that all countries had been working on a short-time system. Out of 26 weeks Great Britain's spindles had been stopped on an average nearly 13 weeks. All other countries had been and still are in a state of depression, varying from one week to 16 weeks out of the 26 weeks of the half-year. This does not include the United States, however, which did not send in any particulars relating to time of working. Other figures showed that what had prevailed for the first six months of this year had prevailed for the previous 12 months, and is still in operation.

This world-wide restriction of production has, of course, affected the consumption of cotton. Despite the short crops for the past few years there must be a large quantity of unused fiber in the world. At the end of July last, the United States had an overplus of 6,640,351 bales, this being more than equal to half of the total crop of recent years. In addition, there were large quantities in the hands of spinners, all over the world, there being 673,090 bales of American staples in Liverpool and 75,878 bales in Manchester. Hence, it is difficult to make people on this side believe that the recent sensational rises in American cotton prices were not due to a feared shortage, but that speculation was the cause of the disturbances.

Consumption at Low Ebb

Consumption has been on the low grade for several years. For the past half-year all cottons consumed amounted to 7,357,212 bales, compared to 20,399,542 for the whole year of 1913, which was the least normal year. For American cotton, the consumption for the past half-year was 4,500,942 bales, compared to 13,796,487 bales for the whole of the year 1913.

These figures are cited only for their comparative values; they do not give a complete idea of consumption, as all spindles did not supply returns, neither in 1921 nor in 1913. But they clearly indicate a greatly reduced consumption, and, as far as England is concerned, there is no very encouraging sign that full consumption of raw cotton will be restored during the coming winter. Short-time working is still pretty general.

Mill stocks of cotton on July 31 comprised about 5,000,000 bales, of which about 2,300,000 were bales of American cotton, this being much greater than stocks in normal years. The danger to countries like England is that the United States now consumes more than half her own crop. And of recent years the United States has made more headway in the use of her own staples than England has in growing cotton in her own colonies.

## SYDNEY LOSING COPRA TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Harbor trust restrictions in this port on the handling of copra were severely criticized at a recent Chamber of Commerce meeting. These restrictions were said to be responsible for the fact that in one month 30 ships left Australia to load copra and only two of these returned to Sydney with their cargoes.

GAIN IN SOFT COAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The output of bituminous coal in the United States for the week ended September 17 passed the 8,000,000-ton mark for the first time since early in June, the total production being estimated by the Geological Survey at 8,139,000 net tons, an increase of 1,070,000 tons over the preceding week and 538,000 tons above the production for the week of September 3, the most recent week of full-time production.

## FIJI SEEKS BANANA MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The imposition of a heavy Australian duty on Fijian bananas has interfered with the trade between Sydney and Suva. It is reported that a trial shipment of bananas will be sent to Vancouver and that if this is successful trade with Canada may develop.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 59

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (\$2 dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable on October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1921.

C. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS

United States Rubber, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable October 31 to stock of October 15.

S. S. Kreage, quarterly of 1% on common, payable November 1 to holders of October 20.

Amoskeag Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1.60, payable November 3 to stock of October 7.

Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., has decided not to pay any interim dividend on ordinary shares, according to reports from London.

Fisher Body, quarterly of \$2.50 on common, and \$1.75 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 21.

Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston, quarterly of \$3, payable November 1 to stock of October 15.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

## DRY LEAGUE WARNS CITY REPUBLICANS

Attempt in New York to Unite  
With Tammany on Liquor Is-  
sue Would Mean New Leader-  
ship, Announcement Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.**—New York—Another of the parochial announcements that New York is to be made strictly dry has now appeared, this time from Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and following the appointment of E. C. Yellowley as acting state prohibition director.

Mr. Haynes denied that the renewed attempts to enforce the dry laws are to amount merely to a spasmodic effort. He indicates that the effort is to extend across the country with emphasis on New York, where it is said that even the big hotels will be obliged to be responsible for violations of the law by their guests. Withdrawals of liquors from bonded warehouses will be reduced again and the 7000 firms and persons here holding permits to handle intoxicants will be investigated.

"Prohibition enforcement," says Commissioner Haynes, "has back of it the heartiest support of the national Administration and with the backing of all good citizens and a favorable press, enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will succeed, without the slightest doubt, in fact, rapid demonstration of this condition is apparent."

The Anti-Saloon League warns the people that "The most desperate effort for that the State has yet seen in behalf of the liquor interests will be made to get rid of the state enforcement law next year, and many Republicans, including apparently most of the Republican newspapers in New York City, will be involved in the conspiracy to elect a wet Tammany governor unless they are made to understand that they can no longer do it and keep in good standing as regular Republicans."

The commerce between Tammany and some political leaders, who are recognized Republicans, on the liquor question, has been more shameless than anything in the old so-called "wide-open" days, and the time has come to serve notice on every Republican leader that a stamp in the Republican vote in his territory when the Republican candidate for governor is merely making an honest stand for upholding the law, will be regarded as prima facie evidence of his dishonest betrayal of his party to Tammany and the liquor traffic, or of his incompetence, and in either case conclusive proof that the time has come for new leadership.

Governor Miller has never been an advocate of prohibition. In a free country his personal views are his own affair. He has, however, been a frank, courageous, consistent, intelligent upholder of the law, who takes his oath of office seriously. That is a matter of public concern, and when he or his administration are brought under fire for doing merely what any honest, conscientious official would have to do, it becomes an obligation upon law-abiding citizens everywhere to see that such an assault upon law and order is properly rebuked.

The fight is not over, but is just well started. However, the Anti-Saloon League intends to see that it is a real fight. We shall turn the spotlight upon and lead the people in demanding punishment of two kinds of officials (1) those who do unlawful things in alleged enforcement of the law, in order to levy blackmail, or to bring the law into disrepute, and (2) those who refuse to do what is lawful to stop the sale of liquor."

## TRADING ACTIVE IN NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

**EDMONTON.** Alberta—Maj. G. L. Jennings, superintendent of the royal Canadian mounted police, has returned to the city after a 4000-mile trip which took him as far as Herschel Island. "From Smith to Herschel Island there is no change outside of the activity of government employees and oil men," Major Jennings states. "If the oil does not materialize in commercial quantities and unless minerals are found, the country, in my opinion, will always remain what it is today, that is to say, nothing but a vast fur-bearing country."

Considerable activity in trading along the far northern coast is reported by Major Jennings. The north country experienced a busy year with the inflow of government men, including geologists, surveyors and topographers. Three independent trading outfits operated on Dease Bay, and the Hudson's Bay Company especially is showing activity in the north and has extended its posts down to the Coronation Gulf.

In regard to reply to an inquiry regarding the observance of law and order in the north, Major Jennings declared that generally speaking he found that conditions throughout the northwest territories could not be more satisfactory.

## ALBERTA MAY INQUIRE INTO FREIGHT RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

**EDMONTON.** Alberta—The Alberta Government is considering the advisability of appointing a freight expert to investigate the question of freight rates into and out of Alberta. Should this action be decided upon, Alberta will line up with the other western provinces, all of which have some form of freight rate investigation already underway.

The question was discussed at

length in a conference between G. G. McGeer, Counsel for the British Columbia Government, and J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General in the Alberta Government. Mr. McGeer contends that the Alberta and British Columbia interests in this matter are closely akin, and the coast government is asking Alberta to join it in an effort to secure a better adjustment of the rates.

The chief grievance with which the British Columbia authorities are concerned is the freight rates on commodities coming into Alberta from the coast. They claim that discrimination is shown against the west in favor of the east, the freight charges from Vancouver to Alberta points being only a fraction lower than to Winnipeg and other points east. British

## THE NEW DELHI

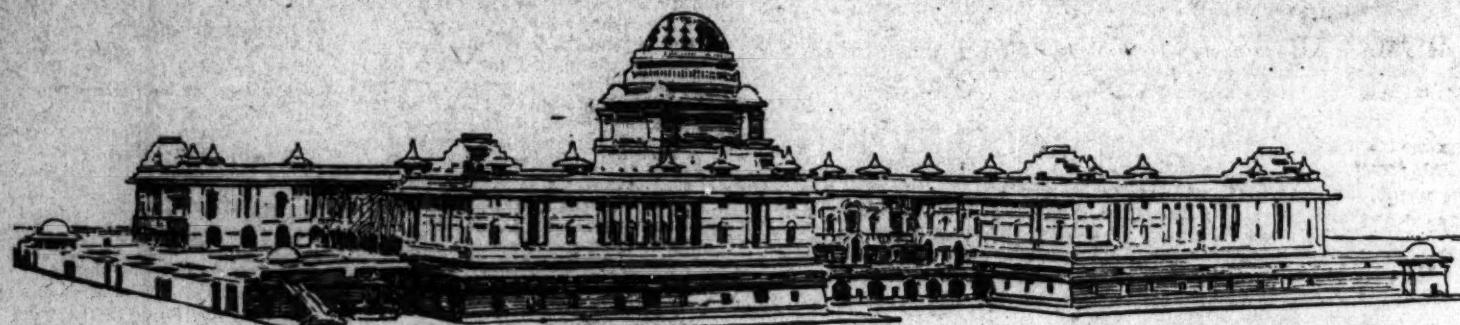
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dignity and austerity seem to sum up the characteristics of the New Delhi, the chosen capital of India, which is now in process of construction from the design of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., the architect selected by the British Government in India to carry out the work. The scheme was first put on foot some years before the war, when it was decided to remove the seat of government from Calcutta, then the capital. This was for a variety of reasons: partly the fact that Calcutta was not central enough; its old advantage of being close to the sea in case of eventualities seeming no longer applicable; partly the increas-

rises from its center and the numerous pinnacled chattris that surround corners and windows, protecting from the sun.

To right and left numerous straight streets passing along European bungalows, will comprise the residential part of the city. Here and there will crop up, perhaps in a garden, the existing ancient Mogul shrines that have dotted the plains outside the city from the early times.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, who has just returned from India, has shown the writer the numerous sketches of the city as it will appear on completion. The spacious orderliness of Europe is here to meet the combination of semi-temperamental richness with placid contemplation which composes India. The low, somber buildings will spread them-



Design for the proposed government house

Reproduced by permission of Sir Edwin Lutyens

Columbia is also seeking a better rate on grain from Alberta to Vancouver via the Panama route. As an example of the eastbound freight rates, the freight on lumber from Vancouver to Calgary, a distance of 642 miles, is 58 cents; to Winnipeg, 1466 miles, the rate is only seven cents more.

## MOTOR BUS LINES ARE PROSPERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**SPOKANE,** Washington—The day of the motor bus seems to have come to Spokane and adjacent territory and with it a considerable degree of demoralization to the rail transportation companies. One of the street car companies of Spokane has torn up its tracks on certain streets, discontinued service on other streets and threatens further curtailment of service because of loss of business through the operation of jitneys. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad announces that its passenger traffic has been seriously interfered with in this section because of the operation of motor busses between stations on the road.

And now the motor bus companies are interfering with each other's property. An interurban company operating a line of busses between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a distance of 30 miles, recently appealed to the state Public Works Department at Olympia, Washington, to restrain a Spokane taxicab company from operating busses over the same line.

The appeal was denied. An electric line operating between these points has been forced to run fewer cars on its trains, decrease the number of trains, and to discharge its brakemen because of the activities of the motor bus companies.

## EVAPORATION LAWS ARE FORMULATED

**CHICAGO,** Illinois—After 11 years of research, backed by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Prof. John F. Hayford, director of the School of Engineering of Northwestern University, has announced the virtual discovery of the laws controlling the evaporation of the Great Lakes, upon which, he said, depend the questions of regulating lake levels, developing water power, and draining great cities of their sewage.

"The first step was to discover upon what conditions the evaporation problem and its solution rested," Professor Hayford said. "It took us a decade, but we now know that this condition can be explained as one involving the slopes of the lake surface caused by the wind and upon the various barometric changes. I think that in another year, if the Carnegie Institute agrees, we shall have reached the goal. When we reach that goal, the whole Great Lakes problem, including water power at Niagara, and the amount of water that can be used by the city of Chicago in its drainage canal, will be comparatively easy of solution. It might follow that the lake levels can be actually regulated."

## STATE CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**SPOKANE,** Washington—Gov. Louis F. Hart has announced that it is his purpose to call a state conference at Olympia soon in an effort to aid the unemployed in this State.

"This is a great day for organization," said Governor Hart. "Even the unemployed have their organization in this State. I have just learned that we have a union of unemployed labor with a prominent lawyer at its head. I have had a visit from a walking delegate of the body and a letter from the lawyer executive. I have declined to discuss the situation with members of this organization, but I am studying the situation and getting all the information possible."

"My plans include invitations to a conference of representatives of general business, labor, finance, lumbermen, builders, and others. Owing to the present condition of state finances and our failure to secure federal aid for certain road construction, we have no funds for special work, so that the State cannot help the situation, but I am confident that in other ways the unemployment situation can be greatly relieved."

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## ARMY TRANSPORTS CALLED NEEDLESS

Ship Operators Protest Expensive System Which If Changed Would Occupy Idle Shipping Board Vessels at Big Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

**SAN FRANCISCO,** California—Protest against continued operation of transport ships by the War Department of the United States, when

being operated as a separate fleet by the War Department with no regard for Shipping Board business or marine conditions, places the government in competition with itself in ship operation."

Officers of the transport system, of course, are fighting to retain it, and to keep themselves in their positions, otherwise they would have to return to the navy department at several ranks lower than their present standing in the transport system. They allege inexorable waste and extravagance in Shipping Board operation, while the private individuals, corporations and associations declare that the transport system itself duplicates the waste of the Shipping Board. They do not deny or defend the waste in shipping board operation but ask that duplication of this waste of some \$20,000,000 every month be eliminated. The matter has also been called to the attention of Charles G. Dawes.

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, J. P. Williams, secretary of the Pacific American Steamship Association, whose headquarters are in this city, said:

"Steamship owners and operators charge, and have submitted volumes of evidence supporting these charges, that official reports of operating costs and losses in the transport system are so rendered by transport officers that they are camouflaged out of all semblance to the true conditions of affairs. Costs of repairs are so hidden that the true operating expenses are not shown, and where the transports seem to be making money, they are actually losing hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money weekly."

## WOMEN QUESTION ALL CANDIDATES

Comprehensive Questionnaire  
Seeks Attitude of Would-Be  
Mayors on Many Local Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON,** Massachusetts—Instancing the possibilities of checks which women organized as nonpartisan voters may exercise on the principals in political campaigns, the Boston League of Women Voters has sent a searching questionnaire to candidates for Mayor at the municipal election in December. The queries cover a fairly wide range of subjects on issues of more or less local interest but of universal application in other cities and towns.

After establishing the personal qualifications of the candidate in point of education, previous experience in public office and membership in organizations in civil life, the questionnaire proceeds to specific issues. Among the questions asked is, "Will you seek to perfect the segregated budget system?" and four subordinate proposals, through which it is calculated the budget could be more carefully and efficiently compiled, are submitted for the candidate to approve or reject.

The candidate is asked whether he favors retention in office of competent city employees, not protected by civil service, without regard to a change in the city administration; whether he favors equal pay and opportunity for men and women in the city employ; as to the respective merits of having city work done by contract system or by the city employees. Other betterment suggestions are submitted for the candidates' consideration, including better disposition of refuse, a city planning program and zoning system, higher standards through better licensing and supervision of public amusement places, neighborhood playgrounds in congested districts and better provisions for detention of women under arrest.

Announcement of the queries, which have been submitted to mayoralty candidates, aroused press comment to the effect that the proposals include many items involving added expense and, consequently, added taxes. In reply the league asserts its opposition to increasing the tax burden, advocates closer scrutiny of the budget and other expenditures, and suggests that there is such a thing as false economy. It is also urged that if the coming Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament is successful in lifting some of the burden of taxation, a proportionately small amount might not be too much for municipal improvement. Further, it is urged that the candidate's answers show his intention, and the manner of expediency may be decided by developments.

## STATE BOARD SETS MINIMUM WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON,** Massachusetts—Minimum wage rates for female workers occupied in the manufacture of minor confectionery and food lines, in Massachusetts, have been established by the state Minimum Wage Board.

By this ruling the lowest wage allowed for experienced workers will be \$12 a week. An experienced worker is defined as one who has been employed in a given line of activity for three months, if 16 years of age or over; the time for those under 16 is nine months.

Apprentices over 16 must be paid at least \$10, and the minimum wage for any employee is to be \$8 a week. These rates are based upon full-time work, according to the hour limit specified for the industry by the Commonwealth.

The minimum living cost for a girl in Massachusetts was computed, in this connection, by the board as \$13.50 a week, and the minimum wage thus figures below the necessary. The ruling of the board in this particular was influenced by the findings in regard to the condition of the confectionery industry.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## PRE-RAPHAELITISM

## II. It Strives

I meant to have called this chapter "It Strives." But did Pre-Raphaelitism in those brief years of its heyday, from 1848 to 1855, nourish Hardy? So the title of this chapter has been changed to "It Strives."

After the exhibition of 1850, when the work of the Big Three—Rossetti, Millais and Holman Hunt—was received with anger and vituperation, Rossetti dropped out of the fierce adventure. He had no faculty for fighting; his heart was in his dreams—and I fancy that he never really cared about the critics of Pre-Raphaelitism. He liked talking about it, he liked the unswerving sincerity and love of the very early painters who were their models, but love to him was love for an ideal woman, not the profound love for God and man that was root and branch of Holman Hunt. So he drove away from the Brotherhood, no longer signs P. R. B. after his name, and returns to his poems, and to his pictures which are poems, to secrecy and brooding, leaving to the Brotherhood the memory of his winged thoughts, and the aura of his gracious presence, inspiration and lively brooding intelligence. Millais and Holman Hunt were of sterner stuff. They had the intention of giving up the fight, and showed their metal by sending remarkable pictures to the Royal Academy of 1851. Millais exhibited "The Woodman's Daughter," "Mariana," and "The Return of the Dove," and Holman Hunt, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Again the storm broke over their heads. Certain people actually demanded that these pictures should be removed from the exhibition. Then Ruskin intervened, and in two letters to the Times carried the war into the enemy's camp, maintained that it was the official painters who were untrue to nature and that the Pre-Raphaelites were faithful, honest and humble interpreters of nature. So pontifical was Ruskin at that time, so obedient was his art following in the country, that the critics and the public, which were hostile, veered round, the abuse ceased, and Pre-Raphaelitism was grudgingly given a fair hearing.

Next year when Millais showed "Ophelia," and "The Huguenot," and Holman Hunt "The Hired Shepherd," and "Cleopatra and Isabella," the battle may be said to have been won; but just when victory had been attained, as so often happens, the brotherhood broke up because, well, in plain words, because individuality was stronger than fraternity. In 1853 Millais was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. His revolting days were over. A member of the Royal Academy does not rebel—he votes, and quickly becomes conscious that he is a member of a royal and ancient foundation with privileges, prejudices and honors.

The inspiration of Pre-Raphaelitism lingered with Millais. He painted other remarkable pictures, which may be described as still under the Pre-Raphaelite influence, such as "Autumn Leaves" and "The Blind Girl" in 1856, "The Vale of Rest" in 1858, and "The Eve of St. Agnes" in 1862. Gradually his technique broadened. He lost or discarded the precise, loving particularity of "The Carpenter's Shop" and "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," and although in such pictures as "The North West Passage," of 1874, he retained much of his old mastery, it is plain that his P. R. B. days had gone never to return. He became a figure in the art world, and finally president of the Royal Academy, but his great claim to fame is the work he did as a young man in his P. R. B. days when he, Rossetti and Holman Hunt were cronies.

To resume: The Brotherhood broke up in 1853. Rossetti had already gone. Millais had been elected to the Royal Academy, and Holman Hunt, having sold "The Light of the World," which was hung at the Royal Academy in 1854, and which Carlyle called "the greatest picture he had seen painted by any modern man," prepared to set forth on his memorable journey to the East. Of the other members, the lesser group, Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, had gone to Australia, and F. G. Stephens had virtually given up painting and had become a writer chiefly on art. There are records of a final meeting of the Brotherhood in 1853, when they gathered together to draw each other's portraits as a present to Thomas Woolner in Australia.

So it seemed that the brotherhood had indeed dissolved. But Pre-Raphaelitism had not come to an end.

In spite of the many books that have been written about the movement, and the diverse opinions that have been held as to who was the founder, and who had the greatest influence, it seems quite clear today that the supreme influence, the most consistent member of the brotherhood, and the only one of the confraternity who held adamantly to the tenets until the end, was Holman Hunt. From the first to the last he was Pre-Raphaelite. He was not as great a craftsman as Millais, he had not Rossetti's romantic idealism, but he was steadfast, he remained true in every picture he painted and in every public act of his life, to Pre-Raphaelitism, and in the big, lumbering books he published on the brotherhood, although it is not written with any literary skill, yet every page bears the marks of his deep sincerity.

There was no more virtue in the technique of Pre-Raphaelitism than in any other method of painting. To paint the facts of a scene, every little important or unimportant detail, with equal pertinacity, which is the way of Pre-Raphaelitism, is no better or finer than to paint the effect, which is the way of Impressionism, or to paint only the significant vision which is the way of Post-Impressionism. What was true about Pre-Raphaelitism was the spirit of it, the honesty, the de-



© Detroit Publishing Company

*"The Clouded Sun," from the painting by George Inness*

In the permanent collection of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

termination to be true to the highest, and all this was ingrained in Holman Hunt. It was said of him: "Intensely conscientious and uncompromising, he rendered his noble visions with a minuteness of sometimes crude detail that robbed them too often of the highest beauty."

And yet how wonderfully Holman Hunt's pictures wear. His historical settings of the Christian story recall the intensity of Bunyan. To paint "The Scapergon," "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," "The Holy Innocents," he, being a true Pre-Raphaelite, must go to Palestine, and there recreate the scenes on the actual spots. They are like no other pictures; they set down strenuously, and with a force which he concentrates upon every detail, all that his powerful and religious brain can imagine, with the inner as well as with the outer eye.

"The Scapergon" hangs in Manchester. I never look at it without profound emotion. It is the essential Pre-Raphaelitism. This is the smaller of the two versions of this subject that he produced. The landscape of the larger version was entirely painted on the shores of the Dead Sea; the Manchester picture was painted in his studio in Jerusalem by way of experiment, as he had seen a rainbow while engaged on the larger work, and wondered how it would look in the picture, and whether the goat should be gray or brown. I have not seen the two pictures side by side. It would be interesting to decide which is the better—the one painted on the spot or the one painted from memory.

I have traced briefly the story of the Pre-Raphaelite movement as shown during those brief years of its existence, from 1848 to 1853, and the strange thing is that, looking at it today, it is neither Rossetti nor Millais who seem to be the core of the movement. They were Pre-Raphaelite by chance, but it was Holman Hunt's life. And the other man, to whom it meant everything, Ford Madox Brown, never even belonged to the Brotherhood. But in his heart he was a Pre-Raphaelite. These two men are the everlasting Brothers of that great movement in striving and fulfillment.

E. L. HENRY,  
ARTIST-HISTORIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Edward Lamson Henry, National Academician, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1842, occupies a place in American art history—and in the affections of a large body of collectors—that is absolutely unique. He is the Washington Irving of a painted "Sketch-Book," the genial and gracious old-school picture chronicler of the nation's Colonial period, and of the early and middle nineteenth century.

From his early "Wedding in the Queen Anne Colony Days," with the quaintly clad bride and groom starting off on their horseback honeymoon trip, to the "New England Railway Station," painted in the Centennial year, and immediately popular in reproductions innumerable, and the "Election Day—Contest Between James K. Polk and Henry Clay, 1844," his latest important picture, dated 1872, he produced in all less than 200 works in his infinite genre. He was slow, not so much from technical virtuousity as from his habit of meticulous historical documentation in every detail. These pictures occupy places

of honor in the principal art museums and historical societies of the country, as well as in many of the best of the conservative private collections of native painting.

Almost every large dealer specializing in American art has an E. L. Henry or two in his reserve stock, which he is in no wise eager to part with, even at double or triple the price which the artist received for his canvases. This price was modest enough; but the extraordinary and delightful thing about it is that it did not vary appreciably during the whole half-century of Henry's simple, sunny and unruffled career. In this respect it was like his style, and like his subjects. For the "Railway Station" he received \$520, which in 1876 was a price that meant fame and fortune to a rising American painter. Then the New Movement intervened, and garish impressionism eclipsed the pale-lit and lavender-shaded canvases which up to three or four years ago appeared regularly in the Academy and other exhibitions (Henry was also an active member of the American Water Color Society), and were as regularly marked with the label "Sold." For the painter had a following as steadfast as his own character and art, and neither picture price nor appreciation was affected by the changes of mere fickle fashion.

Henry lived and worked, year in and year out, in his comfortable, old-fashioned studio at Cragmoor, the now noted artist colony in the Shawangunk Mountains, scarce 100 miles distant from New York City, but worlds away in its atmosphere of thought and beauty of natural environment. Here, amidst a veritable museum of costumes, furniture and miscellaneous relics covering a century or more of American history, were created those little masterpieces, in their kind, which from now on will become more and more precious not only as heirlooms of American native art, but especially as mementoes of manners and customs in a brave by-gone period, and the reflection of a fine, loyal nature without rudeness or guile. The Metropolitan Museum, New York, possesses only a single example of E. L. Henry, but that is an exceptionally good one, in the matter of color at least. It is the "Old North Dutch Church," that antique colonial fane, built in 1760, demolished in 1874, which stood at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and which old residents who can look back to the middle of last century recall was for many years the post office. This painting was formerly in the collection of Morris K. Jessup.

The technical style of E. L. Henry, which underwent no change or evolution in the full 50 years of his professional career, is peculiar without being in any way striking, perhaps because there is in it not a little of the painstaking "art that conceals art." Though he studied in the best academic schools of Philadelphia and New York, and even had a term in Paris under Courbet, not a trace of any of these influences is discernible in his work, unless it be in the scrupulous draftsmanship, combined with a certain easy articulation in composition. His color is restrained, almost neutralized, to serve simply as an envelope, giving atmospheric consistency to his pictures. His lighting is for clearness, not for dramatic effect. The shifting scenery of sun and storm, of mists and dawn and moonlight, plays no part in his scheme of pictorial presentation.

His real landscape is memory, and his imagination is of the retrospective

sort that recreates bygone realities. He dwells in an ancient kingdom of canal boats, stage coaches, old taverns, horses and "buggies," peopled with gentlewomen in curl and crinoline, and gentlemen in bottle-green coats, lavender pantaloons and "beaver" hats; a land where it is always afternoon, and the mild sweet daylight has a wistful twinge, vaguely reminiscent of old lace and lavender

classics of the bewitching clair de lune; but for every landscapist this motif has a fascination from which there is no escape. One may turn aside from the landscape delights with mention of another moonrise, "A Canadian Pastoral," by Horatio Walker, a pleasing emotion with the customary presence of splendid Walker bovines in a team of mighty oxen.

Among the larger canvases is "Awaiting the Return," by Charles Stanley Reinhart, who began his art life in Pittsburgh. The theme is French, a group of fishermen's wives watching for the expected boats, one with marine glass standing at the foot of a shrine—all locally academic in treatment. One of the most impressive in technical accomplishment is the "Christ at the Home of Mary and Martha," by Henry O. Tanner, the famed Negro painter, Pittsburgh born, son of a Methodist bishop.

Not his masterpiece, but yet a fine example of his genius, is the large group, rich in coloring called "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," by E. A. Abbey. Popular with the mass of visitors in the "Boulevard des Italiens" of Raffaelli, a brilliant flare of color, the foreground figures being portraits of the artist's friends, or other notable men and women, which, faint in many features, are rather good in portrait studies of the artist's family and friends.

Fritz Thaulow is fairly represented in a French landscape, a good evening effect; Jean Charles Cazin in "A Suburb of Antwerp," by no means, however, an example of Cazin's best mood; Bruce Crane's always subdued but always gracious outdoor thought was hardly ever better expressed than in his "November Hills," an impressive mass of brown hillside meadow with a group of melancholy trees; Charles H. Davis gives a good account of his brush in "Moonrise at Twilight," so difficult of interpretation; a city scene shows Childe Hassam in a mood wholly diverse from his latest work, so colorful and airy and sunshiny.

The permanent collection of this department of fine art is known less than these annual exhibitions, yet it is rich in familiar names. Including hardly more than 150 canvases, it is exceptionally representative of recent and contemporary American art, and American visitors breathing its atmosphere may feel peculiarly at home.

Other great rooms are devoted to prints, engravings, drawings by hundreds of nearly every American artist of name, and many foreigners; a valuable array of Japanese prints, an absorbing collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs, water colors by foreign and native artists, casts of the most notable of ancient marbles, myriads of precious art objects in the museum, but the several galleries devoted to oils are the center of interest always for the innumerable visitors, a mass of them quite "distinguished," who come from all parts of the world to look into the laboratories of the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Technical Schools and the tremendous factoring in metals of the mills which spread over many square miles along the valleys of the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers.

In this limited but valuable collection there are no old masterpieces of note. Of the medieval, the Raphaelite and Pre-Raphaelite periods there is nothing. The only "old masters" represented are William Hoare and Benjamin West, the former in a portrait of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the latter in his "Venus Lamenting the Death of Adonis," unquestionably one of the choicest of the smaller canvases of this Pennsylvania Quaker who made his own brushes, bought his ochres from the Indians, was famed as a young artist in Rome, Florence and Modena, became an intimate of Sir Joshua Reynolds, appointed court painter by King George III, one of the founders of the Royal Academy and succeeded Sir Joshua as president of that institution so vital to British art and in some measure to the art of the world.

All of the other paintings are de-

## AMERICAN IDEALS

At present certain tendencies of doubt exist in the public mind and sometimes in the minds of the painters themselves, writes Max Bohm, in a recent letter. These people often neglect their ability to think. From time to time one hears such a remark as this: We have never had a Michael Angelo or a Rembrandt or a Titian or a Velasquez or anyone like that. Can we, shall we, ever have men like these? The answer to this is, in the first place, that Italy never had a Rembrandt, that Holland never had a Michael Angelo, that Spain never had a Holbein or an Albrecht Dürer, that Germany never had a Velasquez, etc. The artistic strength of Holland lay in the fact that her big men did not try to be French or Italian or anything else, but were bent on being Hollander through and through. The same idea was in all the others nations that achieved artistic power. What America needs in this is confidence in her own opinions.

If we look to Europe or years to follow European examples, we would make a mistake. The follower can never hope to head the procession or even to successfully explore the mountains and valleys of even his own imagination, since if he follows, his ideas are inspired from the outside and not within his own consciousness. Too often in the past have Americans referred their opinions and ideas to the guidance and judgments of the foreign adviser. Now it is quite clear that the American idea in art (growing ever stronger) will not suit Europe any more than our political tendencies do. As the saying has it: "We need not wear a Mackintosh raincoat in sunshiny America when it rains in London."

All the overseas nations now, as in the past, are striving more than ever for mental and physical leadership and power and each one for himself. So we do not want a Michael Angelo as the result of the real first one. But we want to raise up among us a prophet painter with his own ideas, his own vision. The spiritual gifts of a Rembrandt will appear here just as powerful but in another form. The opulent color of Titian will be made to glow in a higher light by an American hand on American ground, and new things will happen such as have not been before—American imagination as powerful, as wonderful, at least, as anything that ever went before. But we shall only have this when ideas in all good directions shall be valuable to us, and loved, because they are our own and do not derive or copy or follow foreign leadership.

The character, the individuality is the determining quality. Whenever one sails up New York harbor we see a city such as no other city ever was, an almost unbelievable city. We then remember that Venice, Florence, Rome were once young, raw and unfinished. Then it came that their aspect was determined by the dreams, the aspirations of their citizens, by their architects, their sculptors, their painters. As the painters paint, so do the poets write, and thus the idea is spread. The silent canvases in time give direction to the vital thoughts that flower in a nation. Now are we in the great formative period and we need have never a doubt. It may well be that the leaders are already here but are not known as yet. There are those around us with their eyes only on the misty beauty of the crumbling past, unable or unwilling to see and realize the growing glory of the now.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Vermont Farmer

I looked over his domain, the settled beauty of the old house, the taste of the blue-painted jars, the shimmering river, the stretch of the Connecticut Valley, the hills prodding the sky line gently, and in all sincerity I thought him better off than in the rich, flat world of the unimaginatively Middle West. I said this, and he asked me hesitatingly, as though he ought by right to be talking of pumpkins, why so many authors come from these parts—then.

So I expounded to him my theory: it was because the country was ugly, and living rather mean; that the mind must create its own beauty and must, imagine what is not there, giving expression to its fancies by writing them down rather than by experiencing them.

We were quite caught up in the clouds until it came time to shake hands and say good-bye. Shaking hands in America makes us conscious. It is like going to the train to see people off—there is nothing more to be said after the touch of palms. Only the Arabs do this with enthusiasm, the adieux growing to a full crescendo after the hand-shaking.

"There is no doubt about it," I said to W.—, when we were on our way once more, "I like these Vermont people."

Before he could reply our car slackened its pace to ask a pedestrian if we were "right" for Windsor. Yet we were not answered immediately, for the eye of the one accosted lighted upon a friend passing in a buggy, and he put us aside to parley.

"Got a new buggy?"

"Yep," said the occupant of the buggy.

"What you done with the old one?"

"Kept it."

"Want to trade it?"

"Nope."

"Go on."

"Getup."

Then we were advised of the route logically.

"Like 'em still?" asked W.— of me.

"Yep," I answered stoutly.

—We Discover New England, Louise Chesser Hale.

## The Epoch-Making Discovery

One great invention, which has perhaps done more than any other to expedite human communication, has been only partially followed out—the invention of the alphabet.

Men were, indeed, able to read long before they conceived the idea of an alphabet. Picture-writing must have occurred to a great many minds in

dependently. It was not very different from the Egadian method of communication. Instead of sending a thing to one at a distance, it would be a saving in labor to send a rude picture of the object. The further development of the idea was inevitable. The pictures could be conventionalized and combined. Not only nouns and verbs but other parts of speech could be indicated in pictograms. But though picture-writing answered very well for a simple state of society where the thoughts to be communicated were very few, it became increasingly difficult as the number of words to be

## George Eliot in Spain

Barcelona,  
February 3, 1867.

My Dear Mrs. Lehmann.—When one's time is almost all spent out doors in churches or in theatres, it is not easy to find time for letter writing. But I should have wanted to say a few words to you before we go further South, even if I had not promised to do so. . . . We stayed three days at San Sebastian. . . . We walked for hours on the fine sands of the bay, and each evening the sunset was

imagine that everything of this sort is interesting to us. We watch the audience as well as the actors, and we try to accustom our ears to the Spanish pronunciation. All this morning we have been bathing in the clear soft air, and looking at the placid sea. If it continues placid till Wednesday, think of us as starting for Alicante in the steamboat, ultimately for Málaga and Granada.

But I am scribbling unconsciously without much excuse—my only excuse is that I like to fancy myself talking to you.—From "Memories of Half a Century," R. C. Lehmann.

the still-room, or at our sewing in a chamber that opened out of the great hall. My lady despised every kind of work that would now be called Fancy-work. She considered that the use of colored threads or worsted was only fit to amuse children; but that grown women ought not to be taken with mere blues and reds, but to restrict their pleasure in sewing to making small and delicate stitches. She would speak of the old tapestry in the hall as the work of her ancestresses who lived before the Reformation, and were consequently unacquainted with pure and simple tastes in work. . . . Nor would

## "Come and See"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To those who give it any thought whatever, it would seem, perhaps, that this is a day of great strife in the world and struggle among mortals. But, on the other hand, to those who have an inkling of infinite Mind and its idea, it is seen to be a day of vast accomplishment and unfoldment of divine Principle. The time has passed when it was considered necessary for only a comparative few to take an interest in world affairs. Now, with illiteracy ever lessening, and education practically in the reach of all, the individual's horizon is continually broadening. The time has come for each one to utilize the facilities at hand, and to think in nation and worldwide terms, ceasing to think merely in circumscribed community terms. The affairs of China or any other nation should be of as much interest as one's native country. Divine Principle is the only true basis upon which international problems can be solved, and Principle is all that has any power to attract and unify the thinking of men.

Thus it is clearly seen that the individual's vision must constantly broaden; he must bring right thinking to bear on the affairs of the entire world, so that all mankind, awakening to an understanding of man's true relationship to God, divine Principle, may be healed not only of beliefs in sin, disease, and death, but of any limited sense whatsoever. What a wonderful and comforting vision was that of John the Revelator when on the Isle of Patmos he beheld "the book" with the seven seals, and after the first seal was opened, he writes:

"And I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one . . . saying, Come and see." With the opening of the seals, one after the other, John saw spread before him the completeness and perfectness of God's creation; he saw the ultimate goal that is gained when mortals have put off mortality; he beheld the utter downfall and destruction of all evil. After the opening of the seventh seal, and just before the sounding of the seventh angel, John continues: "In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets."

Throughout the ages philosophers have pondered the questions: Is there a God? What is God? What is man? Thoreau makes the statement in one of his books, "We know not where we are." But with the discovery of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy for all time has solved what has appeared to mankind to be "the mystery of God." Christian Science bids the world "come and see," and not only to come and see but to partake of the heavenly manna and overcome the belief in sin, sickness, and death, in themselves and in others. On page 216 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says: "Who shall say that man is alive to-day, but may be dead to-morrow? What has touched Life, God, to such strange issues? Here theories cease, and Science unveils the mystery and solves the problem of man."

Christian Science invites mankind to come and see what the true existence of man really is. It reveals to mortals that God is Mind, Spirit, divine consciousness or Principle; a living and palpable reality; the cause of man's true being. It answers all the mysteries of being that have puzzled not only the little child, with his seemingly unanswerable questions, but the philosophers and physicists.

This Grande Rue seems to be ideal, for the great purpose of picturesqueness. Not only are the houses most accommodatingly uneven, but the street itself curves. There was once a man laying out streets for a city who had no shame in owning he would make every street curved, with not a straight one in it, so that as you went along you would always fancy some surprise awaiting just out of sight. And there is much to be said for such a method of street-laying, save only that the ways be broad and curved and not merely crooked. One remembers easily that Hazlitt, thoroughly approved of a curving road, and it can as easily be imagined that he would have transferred his affection over to a curving village street. For if one is epicure enough, as Stevenson called Hazlitt on the matter of roads, to require a curving road you would have no trouble in attaching the same requirement to a street. There is one misgiving, however: Hazlitt added to his requirement for a curving road the further demand of a "three hours' march to dinner," and of course it would be difficult to satisfy that rule in, say, Dol.

Very frequently one of us would be summoned to my lady to read aloud to her, as she sat in her small withdrawingroom, some improving book. It was generally Mr. Addison's "Speculator"; but one year, I remember, we had to read "Sturm's Reflections," translated from a German book Mrs. Medlicott recommended. Mr. Sturm told us what to think about for every day in the year; and very dull it was; but I believe Queen Charlotte had liked the book very much, and the thought of her royal approbation kept my lady awake during the reading. "Mrs. Chapman's Letters" and "Dr. Gregory's Advice to Young Ladies" composed the rest of our library for week-day reading. . . . Every one of us passed a portion of the day with Lady Ludlow; and now and then we rode out with her in her coach and four. She did not like to go out with a pair of horses, considering this rather beneath her rank; and, indeed, four horses were very often needed to pull her heavy coach through the stiff mud. But it was rather a cumbersome equipage through the narrow Worcestershire lanes; and I used often to think it was well that countesses were not plentiful, or else we might have met another lady of quality in another coach and four, when there would have been no possibility of turning or passing each other, and very little chance of backsliding. Once when the idea of this danger of meeting another countess in a narrow deep-rutted lane was very prominent in my mind, I ventured to ask Mrs. Medlicott what would have to be done on such an occasion; and she told me that "de latest creation must back, for sure," which puzzled me a good deal at the time, although I understand it now. I began to find out the use of the "Feeorage," a book which had seemed to me rather dull before; but, as I was always a coward in a coach, I made myself acquainted with the dates of creation of our three Warwickshire earls, and was happy to find that Earl Ludlow ranked second, the eldest earl being not likely to drive out in a carriage—"My Lady Ludlow," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Barcelona is of the class of mongrel towns that one can never care for much, except for the sake of the climate, and this we are having in perfection. For the rest we are at a good hotel, the cathedral is fine, the people strikingly handsome, and we have popular theatres, a Spanish opera, and an Italian opera, where we can always get good seats. Yesterday we saw a mystery play, "The Shepherds of Bethlehem," at a people's theatre in the little Prado. Except that the notion of decorations was modern, the play itself, in its jokes and its seriousness, differed little from what people delighted in five centuries ago. There was a young actor, who played one of the shepherds, with a head of ideal beauty. In the evening we heard a charming Spanish opera, the music really inspiring, and this evening we are going to hear the Faust at the great Opera House, to say nothing of our being now in a hurry to be ready for a popular drama at three o'clock. Pray admire our energy. You can

true and real—Principle and its infinite idea. They lacked the understanding which demonstrates the healing works whereof Jesus the Christ promised, "In my name shall they cast out devils . . . and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Demonstration is what is needed in the world today. And it is for each individual through his knowledge of man's unity with God, to prove by works—healing the sick and overcoming sin—that Christian Science is demonstrable, and not merely a pleasant theory to be put on a shelf and taken down at will. This Science necessitates constant application. For if what one knows is not put into practice his knowledge soon becomes mere words without works.

For the very reason that all that is actually taking place is the unfoldment of divine Mind, which is good, the true metaphysician can look with the utmost equanimity upon all passing events. In her book, "Christian Healing," page 10, Mrs. Eddy succinctly says: "God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence." And a Principle that is All-in-all, is what Christian Science offers to mankind. "Come and see" and drink of its life-giving waters.

## We Seek the High Hill Country

We often go a driving across the pleasant land, in summer through the pine woods dark, or by the ocean strand; But when the orchards blossom, and when the apples fall, We seek the high hill country that props the mountain wall.

Old farms with mossed stone fences, old grassy roads that wind forever on and upward to higher fields behind, By ancient bush-grown pastures, bestridden with boulders gray, And lonely meadow slopes that bear thin crops of upland hay. As, terrace over terrace, we climb the mountain stair. More solitary grow the ways, more wild the farms and rare, And slender in their rocky beds the singing brooks that go Down-slipping to the valley stream a thousand feet below.

Above us and above us still the grim escarpments rise. Till homeward we must turn at last, or ere the daylight dies, And leave unsealed the summit height, Where shoulder through the cedar screen the sunset embers red. —Henry A. Beers.

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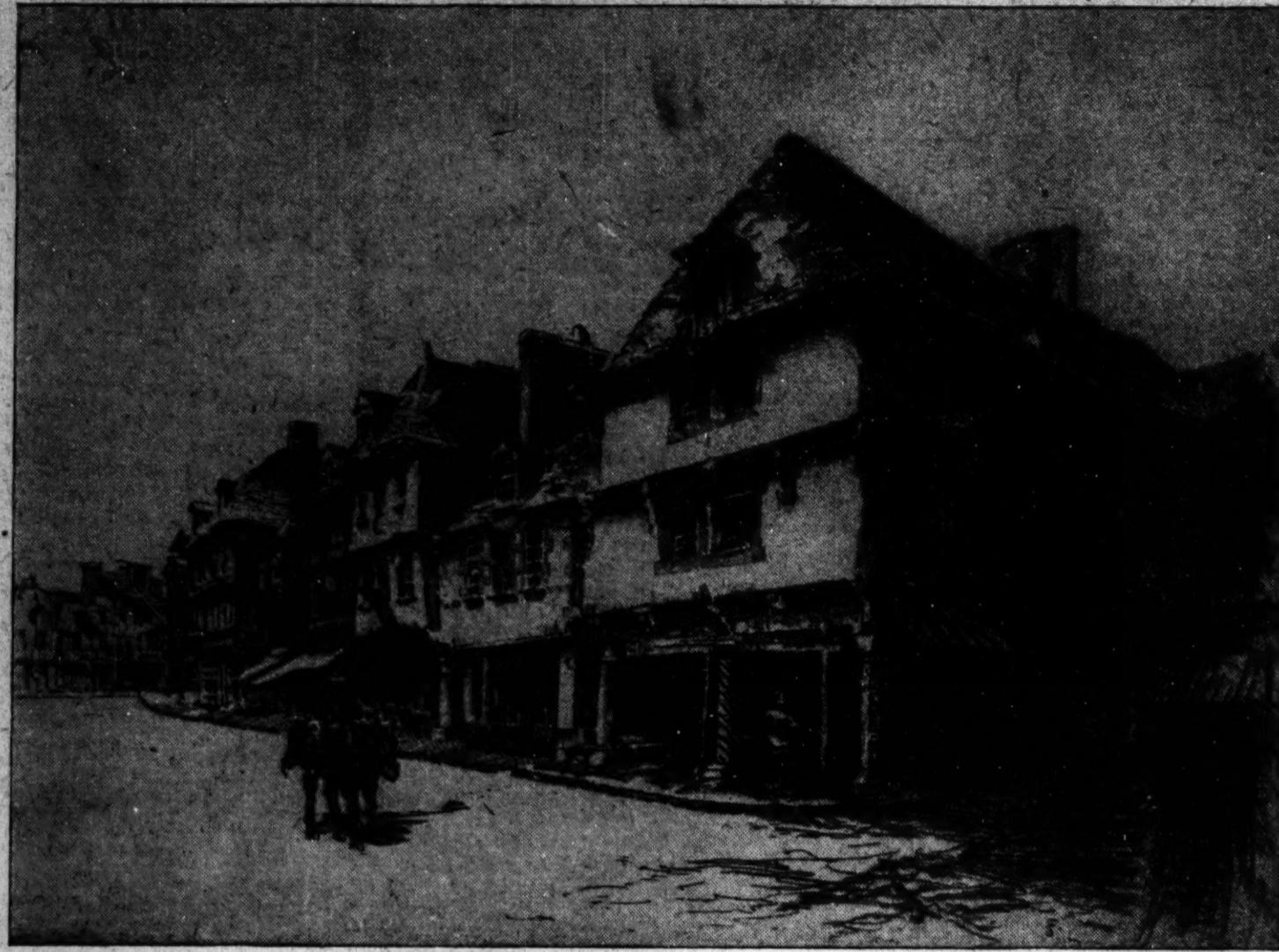
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"Old Houses in the Grande Rue [Dol]," by John Taylor Arms

written increased. For each word, or at least syllable, had to have a symbol of its own. Reading and writing became very difficult. There were so many symbols to learn and remember.

Then came the epoch-making discovery of the alphabet. It represents a triumph of analysis and synthesis. It was found that it was not necessary to make a picture at all. The sounds of the language were distinguished and reduced to a very few elements. These phonetic elements were indicated by certain letters. Once having learned the value of the letters, they could be put together in any way that might be desired. Even in our imperfect alphabet we can with twenty-six letters form all the words that are in our language. If we desire to make new words, the same letters can be used. There is no confusion. Even a child cannot learn the alphabet as quickly as he can learn to read a few simple words without spelling. If you wish him to recognize the word "cat," it is not necessary that he should painfully spell out c-a-t. Write the word beside a picture of a cat and he sees the point. Likewise dog and rat and other animals may be recognized in this pictorial way without any strain on the power of analysis.

But the difficulty comes when you pass from these simplicities to more complex actualities. Suppose, instead, of "cat" you write it "act." There is a faint resemblance between the two written forms. The child naturally infers that "act" is a different kind of a cat.

Then you must confront him with the highly intellectual task of spelling. The child sees each letter standing in its integrity. A has a sound of its own and so has C and so has T. These letters will join in spelling "cat," but they have no prejudices in favor of such a combination. They will just as readily join with other letters to form any other animal. These vowels and consonants have no preferences that prevent them from making any word that may happen to be needed. But whatever company they are in, they have a value of their own.—"The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord and Other Essays," Samuel McChord Crothers.

The Mirage

Across the Bay are low-lying cliffs. Where stand fisherman's cottages; I can barely distinguish them with the naked eye.

But today the cliffs are lifted, escarp, Perpendicular, mysterious, inaccessible; And those sordid dwellings have become—  
—Nathan Haskell Dole.

A Line Drawn

Of all dangers to a nation, as things exist in our day, there can be no greater one than having certain portions of the people set off from the rest by a line drawn—they not privileged as others, but degraded, humiliated, made of no account.—Walt Whitman.

Whether or not Robert Louis Stevenson with his donkey, which walks companionably through the pages of "Travels With a Donkey," ever visited this quaint old town in France we are not certain, but at least one can be sure it would have tested the mettle of his pen to describe it. Even the name of the village is Droll. For it is Drol. Dol is Ille-de-Vilaine, thirteen miles southeast of Saint-Malo. In it are many very ancient houses and a medieval cathedral. Being far from the haunts of tourists, Dol offers great opportunity for one wishing to enjoy quietly its uniqueness.

This Grande Rue seems to be ideal, for the great purpose of picturesqueness. Not only are the houses most accommodatingly uneven, but the street itself curves. There was once a man laying out streets for a city who had no shame in owning he would make every street curved, with not a straight one in it, so that as you went along you would always fancy some surprise awaiting just out of sight. And there is much to be said for such a method of street-laying, save only that the ways be broad and curved and not merely crooked. One remembers easily that Hazlitt, thoroughly approved of a curving road, and it can as easily be imagined that he would have transferred his affection over to a curving village street. For if one is epicure enough, as Stevenson called Hazlitt on the matter of roads, to require a curving road you would have no trouble in attaching the same requirement to a street. There is one misgiving, however: Hazlitt added to his requirement for a curving road the further demand of a "three hours' march to dinner," and of course it would be difficult to satisfy that rule in, say, Dol.

My Lady's Household

I think I ought to make you understand something more of what we did all day long at Hanbury Court. There were five of us at the time of which I am speaking, all young women of good descent, and allied (however distantly) to people of rank. When we were not with my lady, Mrs. Medlicott looked after us: a gentle little woman, who had been companion to my lady for many years, and was indeed, I have been told, some kind of relation to her. Mrs. Medlicott's parents had lived in Germany, and the consequence was, she spoke English with a very foreign accent. Another consequence was, that she excelled in all manner of needlework, such as is not known even by name in these days. She could darn either lace, table-linen, India muslin, or stockings, so that no one could tell where the hole or rent had been. . . . She would take a piece of French cambric, and by drawing out some threads, and working in others, it became delicate lace in a very few hours. She did the same by Holland's cloth, and made coarse strong lace with which all my lady's napkins and table-linen were trimmed. We worked under her during a great part of the day, either in

## Proud

We all know his drawings, and love them: they have a peculiar character which no other architectural drawings ever possessed, and which no others ever can possess, because all Proud's subjects are being knocked down, or restored. (Proud did not like restored buildings any more than I do.) There will never be any more Proud drawings. Nor could he have been what he was, or expressed with that mysteriously effective touch that peculiar delight in broken and old buildings, unless he had been withdrawn from all high art influence.—John Ruskin.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### The Mystery About Canal Tolls

SOMETHING mysterious appears to be involved in the recurrence of the attempt in the United States Congress to effect the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls. Certainly there seems to be no very clear understanding, anywhere, as to how the present effort in that direction had its incentive. The recommendation for the repeal, which has been discovered indelibly embedded in the text of the Republican platform adopted at the Chicago convention of the party, might almost have slipped in inadvertently, so far as can be shown by any present claim to knowledge of it on the part of those who might be expected to know. The platform said:

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

But the representatives of the party which blew warm on the proposition at the time that plank was being adopted now seem inclined to blow cold upon it! President Harding, who has favored the repeal at one time or another since the Chicago convention, and has clearly indicated his intention to have regard for that plank in the platform, now seems reluctant to have the question of repeal agitated in Congress. In explanation of this feeling, those presumed to be informed respecting the views of the Chief Executive intimate that he is doubtful lest the mooting of such a question at this time may have an untoward effect upon the coming Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Senator Borah, however, is an outstanding champion of immediate action, and he clamors for repeal. Even though the deck of plausibilities on which he has set his feet gives some evidence of being subject to combustion, and likely to be quite rapidly consumed, and even though all, or nearly all, who stood with him there, have fled, still he stands.

Why he stays, however, is for the moment less interesting than why the rest have fled. Something else than misgivings about the disarmament conference is surely responsible. Perhaps it is a growing conviction amongst Senator Borah's fellow legislators, if not in higher quarters as well, that there is a preponderance of sentiment in the country against congressional action to repeal the tolls, and that such sentiment has a basis that is worth considering. For one thing, there are practical reasons against repeal. Farmers and others in the middle sections of the country believe that the reduction which it would entail in freight charges for coast-to-coast shipments by way of the canal would be as good as a subsidy for the Pacific coast farmers. Those of the middle sections would be helping to pay the costs of the canal, but those in the coastal districts would be enjoying a preferential benefit from its operation. Their position would enable them to ship and receive goods by the water route without any considerable aid from railroad lines: whereas their brothers of the middle sections would in all cases be dependent upon long stretches of railroad, which would be sure to increase the charges on their shipments. To some extent the inequity here noted obtains now, as witness the recent tendency of eastern shippers to mass their shipments for Pacific coast territory, send them in bulk around through the canal, and then have them separated at depots that have been established at the Pacific terminus, whence they are distributed back into the country until a point is reached where the saving effected by the water route is counterbalanced by the local rail rate from the coast. But if the coastal sections have an advantage even now, the discrepancy in their favor would, of course, be increased whenever their vessels should be relieved of canal tolls.

Yet something even more imposing than this inequity is beginning to loom up before those who have been talking of allowing United States vessels to go through the canal free. That is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. By the provisions of that document, the United States agreed that the Panama Canal should be open to the vessels of all nations on equal terms. There is no doubt about the existence of that agreement, but there is a doubt, professed in some quarters and presumably held by the Republicans who secured the insertion of that plank in the Chicago platform, recommending repeal of tolls on United States vessels, lest the agreement may not apply to vessels engaged wholly in domestic coastwise trade, and vessels under governmental control, like those of the "American merchant marine." Only by virtue of such a doubt would any Congressional agitation for repealing the tolls seem consistent with national honor. The people of a great nation like the United States would hardly tolerate any action of Congress knowingly and deliberately countering any treaty agreement. By the same token, Washington appears to be finding out that there is scant popular support for any Congressional action that makes a mere doubt the excuse for risking controversy of a treaty.

The long and short of the whole matter is that the repeal of Panama Canal tolls for the vessels of any country is nothing that should be attempted by Congress unless the way is prepared for it by diplomatic action. The doubt as to what the treaty means should be cleared away by further agreement of the parties to it before Congress is allowed to run the risk of an infraction. The national honor is at stake. It should be safeguarded even at the expense of the national pocketbook. The Senate knows all about the importance of this consideration. The masterly presentation of it by Senator Colt of Rhode Island, the other day, was enough to bring this aspect of the subject freshly to mind. But, after all, the whole agitation is merely repetition. Exemption of American vessels was decreed by Congress in 1912, and doubt as to the status of the action in the light of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty subsequently led Congress to cancel the exemption. If the according of free passage

for United States vessels was a mistake then; it would be a mistake now. What can be the mysterious incentive for Congress to waste valuable time over the matter when action, if there is to be any, is due in other quarters?

### Cooperation

THE peaceful cooperation of our two peoples, who understand one another as no other two peoples do or can do, who cherish the same ideals, and equally desire the welfare of mankind, and equally love the principles of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the cooperation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting from the world the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered." So did Viscount Bryce, in his farewell speech in New York, the other day, summarize what he regarded as the great hope of the world at this time. Perhaps the most notable feature in all Lord Bryce's writings and utterances is his remarkable facility for placing an old theme or an old question in a new light, and this facility was particularly noticeable in his New York speech. Very many statesmen and public men and women, in all capacities, have urged the need of cooperation, in the fullest sense of that word, between the United Kingdom and the United States, during the past few years. They have done it in varying ways and with varying success, but there was a certain fundamentalness about Lord Bryce's appeal which seemed to place it in a class by itself.

Thus, after stating simply that people in Great Britain doubted if the people in the United States even yet realized "in what a state of misery and ruin the war has left the countries of continental Europe," he went on to draw, with all the effectiveness of simplicity, the picture of Europe as he saw it. He went on to tell how "nothing is more settled than it was before the war"; how it is sometimes heard said that the peace is worse than the war itself; how, everywhere around, are found "resentments, suspicions, mistrust, rival ambitions of rival peoples"; how some of the peoples of Europe are starving; how nearly all are bankrupt; how trade is stopped by artificial barriers; and how the currency has gone down to almost nothing.

It was, then, when Lord Bryce came to answer his own question as to the cause of this condition that what he had to say was so especially illuminating. The material losses occasioned by the war he dismissed with scarcely a second thought. Losses, he insisted, could be regained by labor. Human energy, once evoked, could soon recover what had been lost. The trouble lay deeper than that. "The real disease from which Europe now suffers," Lord Bryce declared, "is hatred, the hatreds of peoples to one another. That is the source of all evil. That is what produces the suspicions, the resentments, the sense of insecurity which paralyzes business, and which threatens war. Till normal conditions return, normal mental conditions, material conditions will not substantially improve."

The first thing, therefore, to be done was to reduce the hatred, to show that the loss of one nation is "not necessarily the gain of another," but rather that each nation thrives with the prosperity of the rest and is better off when its neighbors are better off. It was in this great mission of allaying hatred that Lord Bryce specially appealed to the United Kingdom and the United States to cooperate. Such cooperation did not, he declared, imply force, but a wise diplomacy and, above all, the exercise of moral influence, the influence which great nations can exert.

### France and Australia

THE report that negotiations are in progress between the customs representatives of the French Government and the Government of Australia with a view to securing a trade agreement may prove to be well founded. The tour of the French economic mission under General Pau through Australasia, in the latter part of 1918, did much to make the two countries better known to each other, and to arouse a desire for closer trade relations. France has long been a good customer of Australia. Indeed, in this respect, in the days before the war she ranked next to the United Kingdom. It was, however, always rather a one-sided trade. France imported from Australia full four times as much as she exported, and one of the great objects of the Pau mission was to discover means of bringing about a better balance. The chief difficulty was and is that, whereas the French demand is for Australia's raw products, which are imported practically duty free, when the French manufacturer attempts to reciprocate with manufactured goods he is met by a high tariff wall. This is not, it is true, an insurmountable wall, but the tariff is sufficiently high to rob the trade of a great deal of its attractiveness.

The proposal now is that Australia shall give France a preference in her markets, and the securing of such a preference is the chief end which the present negotiations have in view. Up to now, the only country to have any preference in Australian markets is Great Britain, and one of the staple problems in Australia's fiscal history, for the past forty years, has been the question of securing reciprocity from Great Britain on this point. It is really the same with all the dominions. All of them accord British manufacturers a preference in their markets, some to a greater extent than others, but all to quite a considerable extent. Great Britain, however, true to her free trade ideals, has been unable to see her way to differentiate between the dominions and any other country.

The present negotiations between Australia and France represent a new departure in trade policy. By those who consider that the one great aim of the dominions as well as Great Britain should be to weld the Commonwealth more closely together, the negotiations are viewed with mixed feelings. It is admitted that, with a coalition government in power, any decided change in Great Britain's fiscal policy is unlikely, and it is also admitted that the development of her trade is a vital necessity to Australia. But preferential treatments are regarded as dangerous expedients, at any rate when they extend outside the family circle. Under the Australian tariff of 1920, the Minister for Trade and Customs is empowered to arrange satisfactory reciprocal agreements

to extend to other dominions the British preferential rate, and the new proposals, if they ever go into effect, would simply extend to France the privileges offered to the dominions.

One of the interesting facts about preferential treatment is that every fresh extension of the preference must reduce its special value for all other preferred countries within the ambit of the particular settlement. It is, therefore, decidedly limited in its application. Special point is given to this consideration by the fact that New Zealand desires to join with Australia in the new scheme, and Belgium with France.

### Guatemala Steps Into Line

STEP by step, and without precipitate haste, indissoluble ties are being formed to unite, in what has been referred to as a republic of republics, the five Central American states, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. The recent ratification by the Government of Guatemala of the Constitution of the Federation of Central America completed the amalgamation of three nations on the basis of the treaty proposed by delegates from the five republics and signed by the delegations of all save Nicaragua. The ratification of the Constitution by Costa Rica has been postponed until next year, with the promise of favorable action, while the early ratification of both the treaty and the Constitution by Nicaragua is now expected. Nicaragua, it appears, was at first inclined to hold back, under the supposition that her entry into the federation would act automatically as a surrender of her treaty rights with the United States as they may affect a future canal route. Now, it is intimated, Nicaragua has received assurances that these treaty rights will not be invalidated. On the contrary, the cordial endorsement of the federation plan by Washington has encouraged the Nicaraguan Government to enter into the new alliance.

The patriotic efforts which have resulted in practically completing the federation have been carried on against considerable odds. It is an open secret that the project has long been favored by the more intelligent portions of the masses, in each of the five states, against the opposition, outspoken or covert, of the constituted governing authority. It has been known that so far as the so-called popular elections in some, at least, of the Central American countries are concerned, they have been mere pretenses. The result too often has been that those chosen as officials have at once become solicitous, not of the wishes of the people, but of their own vested authority. Until such officials should yield to more patriotic impulses the tendency has been to oppose any lessening of their authority such as might follow a union of states in which they would become subordinates. But in spite of this opposition, perhaps because of it, the right of self-determination has been asserted and exercised, with the result that there is now being revived, in a modernized and improved form, the Federation of Central America, the ill-fated confederation which was destroyed by intrigues and conspiracies some eighty years ago. The experiences of the people of Central America since the dissolution of the federation formed in 1821 have taught them much in the arts of government. They have marked, perhaps, the uninterrupted progress of the greater republic of the north, and it is, no doubt, because of this object lesson that they have endeavored, for more than a score of years, to obliterate the practically nonexistent frontier lines dividing states that are naturally united by tradition, customs, history, race, language, and material interest.

Inspired by what they seem to have accepted as an entirely satisfactory example of efficiency in government, the people of the new federation have adopted, so far as it has been found adaptable to their needs and purposes, the Constitution of the United States. Each state is to have its congress, or legislature, and each state will take part in electing a constituent national assembly, or congress, which will consist of two houses, a senate and a chamber of deputies. In this federal law-making body will be represented approximately 5,000,000 people whose interests and ambitions are common. It may not be that the amalgamation will at once bring to the people of the new federation all the benefits which they hope to receive through it, but it is safe to say that by it they surely will, if they are able to work unselfishly, achieve much in education and progress. They must learn, as all free peoples have learned or must learn, that there is no easy road to community or to national advancement and achievement. A federation is simply a union of states, just as a state is a composite of communities, and as communities are made up of individuals, each with his own problems, his own ambitions, his own readiness to give or his own desire to exist selfishly. So the problem there, as everywhere, is the problem of the individual.

### County Museums

EVERY county or state should have its own museum. It should not include the arts or industries of the world, but only the arts, industries and features of the county or state. The old handicrafts and industries should be represented, and the modern handicrafts and industries should also have their place. Where possible, façades or details of old homes should be saved from the destroyer, and be given an asylum in the county or state museum. Perhaps a better way is to have such records erected in the grounds or gardens, which should encircle every county or state museum. There should also be old maps, aquaria, and contemporary topographical drawings of the district.

The fault of most local museums is that they are not sufficiently exclusive. It is impossible for them to attempt to rival the museums of large cities: they should confine their activities entirely to the county or the state. There should also be rooms for temporary exhibitions. It should not be difficult to borrow from important houses in the district fine examples of furniture and domestic appliances. They should be of such a character that craftsmen of today would be inspired to produce work as fine as that produced by the men of the past age.

If possible such a museum should be started in an old house, and efforts should be made to restore it to the condition that it was in in its prime.

There is an example of such a museum in a certain

English county. The earliest mention of it was in the fourteenth century. It passed from owner to owner, and in the handbook to the museum the names and activities of the various owners are given. An old house that was going to rack and ruin in a remote part of the county has been removed to the museum and attached to one of the wings. It has been restored to its original look, so that people today can see how their ancestors lived.

In the museum itself are rooms dedicated to the birds, animals, and butterflies of the county. Educationally this is useful, but it is apt to become a mere collection of over-crowded objects in glass cases. The curator has not yet been found who can make such exhibits or collections of fossils and flint implements attractive. Neither has the curator yet discovered who has the strength to refuse objects that are not up to the standard of a county or state museum. Many families, when they find that they have possessions of which they are tired, such as inferior water colors, or "Baxter prints, or anything that crowds their homes, and for which they have no further use, say "Oh, send them to the Museum." Often the curator accepts these things because he is afraid of offending the donor. This timidity has its dire effect in crowded exhibition rooms containing good, bad, and indifferent things, so mixed up that there is small wonder that many people refuse to repeat their visit.

Presentation must be insisted on in local museums as in great public museums. Selection must be made for the public, not by the public. It is better to show ten good things than a hundred which are a combination of good and bad. Make county museums the best of their kind. Then people will crowd to them, and we shall no longer have the depressing spectacle of a day passing with only half a dozen visitors.

### Editorial Notes

IT WOULD seem that no proposal is too revolutionary for serious consideration in this post-war period. Here is a classical scholar declaiming in the London press that, to make the classics more attractive in schools, free use should be made of that most despised of things, the crib. Whether the sort of translation that finds its way as contraband into the youthful offender's breast pocket would add interest to the classics if brought into general use may be doubted. But assuredly there is a wide gap between the professor who imbibes the classics with such relish that he dwells almost exclusively in their enchanting atmosphere, and the youth who spends his time floundering through the interminable pages of a Liddell and Scott, a gap that might well be bridged. Meanwhile devotees of the classics who tremble at the mere suggestion of change may take comfort in the fact that France is veering round to their point of view. Mr. Léon Bérard, Minister of Education, is even trying to restore Latin to its former position as a sine qua non for the baccalaureat.

THE agitation in a Boston suburb against misplaced billboards has much more than a local significance. Billboards, to some people, seem to constitute a nuisance wherever put. In the present case they are being displayed upon fine avenues, where much money has been officially spent to beautify the surroundings. The matter seems to resolve itself, here as elsewhere, into one of finding the right medium and location for advertising which shall not assault the eye as a shout assaults the ear. G. K. Chesterton has said of this form of advertising that it is "the rich asking for more money." "Budge's" placards of "Boots for the Billion" along the streets are to him the inartistic work of a man who helps to make towns commonplace and ugly when probably he is very particular about the artistic adornments of his own home. Perhaps if advertising were left to the artists and not to the ordinary contractor, a remedy would be found for the prevailing nuisance. At any rate, there would be no need for such drastic punishment as that meted out to a culprit who had liberally daubed huge boulders in an American national park with "shrieking" announcements of his wares. He was not merely heavily fined, but was compelled to scour the rocks clean himself, a process which occupied many days and provided much amusement for the tourists.

VIENNESE playgoers evidently possess an independence of judgment that would be remarkable in communities far more experienced in the benefits of democracy. It appears that Mr. Edward Knoblock's play, "My Lady's Dress," was staged at the "Carl Theater" with a display of wearing apparel in the fur line the lavishness of which suggested the advertising tactics of a fur dealer. Indeed, it was understood that a firm handling that commodity had actually rented the theater for a few nights with that purpose in view. The audience accordingly became restive, and the play was punctuated with ironical comments on furs and other matters from humorists in various parts of the house. On the second night the actors performed to empty benches, and then the play was withdrawn.

WEEKLY journals displaying a liberal conservatism do not appear to have lit upon any more fortunate days in the United States than in England. London has recently seen the amalgamation of The Nation and The Athenaeum; now New York is being treated to a working understanding between The Independent and The Weekly Review, whereby they have agreed to appear as one. The journals of more or less radical views appear to be holding their own with the public better than those which represent the most conservative thought of the country. But it is just possible that the limit has been reached in the number of weeklies of a literary kind that the public is ready to subscribe for, so that the "two-in-one" idea may prove to be a distinct gain.

A RESOLUTION was passed at the recent National Delegate Conference of the Architects and Surveyors Assistants Union, in Leicester, England, warning parents that the profession was "sadly overcrowded." The warning was scarcely necessary. What young aspirant to a professional career has not been confronted with rumors and reports of overcrowdedness? Yet the fact remains that the youth who is undaunted by such dismal forebodings finds room somewhere.